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No. 21564 號肆拾陸百伍仟壹萬式第 日伍廿月柒年卯丁 HONG KONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1927. 壹拜禮 日式廿月捌年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: 3 PER MONTH.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yau Ma Tei ... Dep.	6.45	8.08	9.23	10.17	12.10	1.23	2.45	3.08	4.45
Shatin ... Dep.	6.57	8.20	9.35	10.29	12.22	1.35	2.57	3.20	4.57
Tai Po ... Dep.	7.11	8.34	9.49	10.43	12.36	1.49	3.11	3.34	5.11
Tai Po Market ... Dep.	7.18	8.41	9.56	10.50	12.43	1.56	3.18	3.41	5.18
Fanning ... Dep.	7.27	8.50	10.05	10.59	12.52	2.05	3.27	3.50	5.27
Shinghai ... Dep.	7.32	8.55	10.10	11.04	12.57	2.10	3.32	3.55	5.32
Shamshui ... Dep.	7.38	9.01	10.16	11.10	13.03	2.16	3.38	4.01	5.38
Canton ... Arr.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ... Dep.	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15
Shatin ... Dep.	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20
Shamshui ... Dep.	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25
Canton ... Arr.	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, Kowloon, or from MESSRS. TONG, COOK & SON, LTD., HONG KONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

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Sailings from Canton—S.S. "KINSHAN"—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 8 A.M.
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Our London Letter.

VISITORS AT WESTMINSTER.

GREYHOUND RACING.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S CAMP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 23rd.
One of the most popular items in any tour of the sights of London is a visit to the House of Parliament, and I should be inclined to say from observation that the Saturday tours of the Palace of Westminster are more patronised this year than in any previous summer. Visitors are allowed to enter from St. Stephen's Hall in Palace Yard, and it is quite permissible to describe these tours as personally conducted, because the policemen on duty are as courteous and informative as any guide could possibly be.

The visitors can see both Houses, and actually stand on the steps of the Throne of England, though he is not permitted to get very near to the Speaker's chair. The mural decorations in the various corridors are in themselves a wealth of entertainment, and, of course, everyone wants to visit the historic Westminster Hall and stand on the brass plate which marks the spot where King Charles the First stood when he was condemned to death. Saturday is the popular day with country and American visitors.

King Alfonso and Greyhound Racing.

King Alfonso of Spain, who recently returned to his own country after a brief holiday in London, has become enamoured of the new sport of greyhound racing. After several visits to the White City, where from forty to fifty thousand people assemble to witness the sport three times a week, King Alfonso declared that he would introduce greyhound racing into Spain.

Before leaving for home the Spanish King ordered all the books that could be procured about the sport of dog racing, and now, as further proof of his enthusiasm, he has invited one of the British greyhound racing pioneers to Madrid. This expert has introductions to many leading sportsmen in the Spanish capital, and the full assurance from English organisers that they will give every assistance possible to the King of Spain. From this it appears that the new sport is going to become international.

Bridging Social Gulls.

The Duke of York's Camp, which has now become a regular institution, will be held for the seventh successive year during August, the venue being New Romney. Five hundred lads will be under canvas, drawn in equal numbers from the big public schools on the one hand and from the ranks of working boys belonging to industrial organisations on the other. The aim is to promote better understanding between the social and working classes in the days of their youth—the young people who will be the citizens of the future. They live and play together, and bonds of friendship are formed, and a better understanding of each other which must be of the greatest value in a national sense in years to come. The Duke of York will visit the camp, as is his wont. This annual gathering was his own idea, and it is very popular with the lads who are brought together.

The Biggest Dock.

Liverpool gave the King and Queen a great reception when they went there this week to open the new Gladstone Dock system, which is the largest in the world, has been about 15 years under construction, and has cost £7,700,000. Those who like figures may be interested to know that the Port of Liverpool has been increased by this engineering feat by a water area of 56 acres, quay space of 24 miles, and shedding that covers 57 acres. The world's largest ships can go in and out, and indeed, after the formal opening of the first vessel to enter was the White Star liner *Adriatic*. (Continued on next Column.)

PLOT TO BLOW UP "HOLY STAIR."

HISTORIC RELIC IN PERIL.

ARDENT YOUNG ATHEIST INVOLVED.

ROME, July 5th.
A plot has been thwarted to blow up "the Holy Stair," on which it is claimed that Christ walked when He ascended to the portico to appear before Pilate. The stair is now enclosed within one of the most visited sanctuaries at Rome and pilgrims ascend it on their knees. The relic was threatened by a young atheist dynamite, who has made a confession at Trento.

Recently a famous statue of the Madonna at a village called Pino, amidst the Trentino mountains, was blown up, and at first it was believed it had been struck by lightning. Inspection proved that the supposed accident was a piece of vandalism. The sanctuary of Madonna del Pino was the gathering-place of great numbers of pilgrims, who believed in the Madonna's powers of working miracles, and the outrage led to scenes of indignation and prayer.

Meanwhile the police had laid hands on a young local workman, who under a long examination broke down and confessed that he was the author of the sacrilege. He added that he had a profound dislike of the Christian faith, and that his arrest had interrupted a series of acts of terrorism which he had planned against devotees. These plans, he intimated, included the destruction of the sanctuary of the Holy Stair and the Holy Stair itself.

Ascent on the Knees.

The stairs, of veined white marble, are 28 in number, and, according to legend, were brought from Jerusalem by the Empress Helena. Originally in the old Lateran Palace, they were removed by order of Pope Sixtus V. and placed in the sanctuary they now occupy opposite the N.E. corner of the Lateran. At the head of the steps, which are encased in wood, is the Sancta Sanctorum, and old private chapel of the Popes, which contains a miraculous picture of Christ, which St. Luke began and supernatural agency is said to have completed. Though the actual stairs must be ascended on the knees, there are side staircases which can be ascended without such effort.—Morning Post.

(24,500 tons) which sailed slowly through the lock gates while the King was speaking at the luncheon that followed the dock opening ceremony.

Designation of Lord Mayors.

The Royal visit to Liverpool has brought to public notice a Home Office decision which affects the designation of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and the Lord Mayors of other cities with the important exceptions of London and York. When it became necessary to get out the programme for the civil welcome the Home Office ruled that the Lord Mayor of Liverpool was not entitled to the prefix of "Right Honourable." This has been used ever since Liverpool has had a Lord Mayor, some thirty-four years, but somebody in London with a curious turn of mind looked up the matter at the College of Arms, and there discovered that a mistake was made in 1893 when the first Lord Mayor of Liverpool was appointed.

It is to be presumed that the same rule will now apply to all other cities in the country with the exceptions of London and York. The Lord Mayor of London has always been given the title "Right Honourable" from the fact that he is described in official documents signed by the Sovereign as "our right trusty and well-beloved," which is the description given to a baron who is not a Privy Councillor. The same rule applies to the Lord Mayor of York. The title has also been given to the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Belfast by direct grant from the Sovereign, and by similar means to the Lord Mayors of Sydney and Melbourne in Australia. No other Lord Mayors are entitled to be styled "Right Honourable."—L.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
Extraordinary General Meeting M. Y. San Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), 92-98, Queen's Road Central, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Rugby Section of H.K. Football Club meeting, Union Building (4th floor), 5.30 p.m.
H.K. Philharmonic Society: First rehearsal for Chorus of "Merric England," Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.
Water Polo League: Royal Navy v. K.O.S.B.; V.R.C. "A" v. 2nd Scots Guards.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Social for Service men, St. Peter's Y.M.C., 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Her Love Story."
World Theatre: "The Barrier."
Star Theatre: "Buen Through."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, America, etc., Europe via San Francisco and via Siberia (Tengo Maru), 10.30 a.m.

Tuesday.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "The Dark Angel."
World Theatre: "Sherlock Junior."
Star Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, America, etc., Europe via Victoria, B.C., and via Siberia (President Taft), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.
St. Bartholomew's Day.
Stopping of Heat (Shu-shu).
Extraordinary General Meeting China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.) v. Philippines, Happy Valley Diamond, 4.15 p.m.
H.K. Cricket League Annual Meeting, Sanitary Board Room, Post Office Building, 4.30 p.m.
Water Polo League: K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. V.R.C. "B"; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. Royal Navy.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "The Dark Angel."
World Theatre: "Sherlock Junior."
Star Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Mishima Maru), 9.30 a.m.; Canada, America, etc., Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and via Siberia (Empress of Russia), 10 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Antenor), 10.30 a.m.

Thursday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. 12th Annual meeting of Association Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos, Club Lusitano, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "Sandy."
World Theatre: "Captain Blood."
Star Theatre: "Dance Madness."

Friday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
40th annual meeting of the Hong Kong Football Club, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Board Room, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Whist Drive: Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Sandy."
World Theatre: "Captain Blood."
Star Theatre: "Dance Madness."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Haruna Maru), 3.30 p.m.

Saturday.
4th Ordinary yearly meeting H.K. Realty and Trust Co., Ltd., Exchange Building (2nd floor), 11.30 a.m.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Police v. K.C.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; K.B.G.C. v. C.B.C.C. Division II: Yacht Club v. K.C.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. Club de Recreio; K.B.G.C. v. O.S.C.C.; C.C.C. v. East Point R.C.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Philippines, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. bathing picnic, Big Wave Bay.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.30 p.m.

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WOOSUNG FORTS FIRED ON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 20th.

At seven this morning, five warships, believed to be the Taingao squadron, appeared off Woosung. One steamed inshore and fired two or three shots at the Woosung forts and a couple at the Woosung railway station without doing any damage. The forts replied twice, without effect, after which the squadron drew off.

The Fighting At Nanking.

SHANGHAI, August 20th.

A Japanese officer, from the s.s. *Tating Maru* vividly narrates how that when the ship was on its way down river from Hankow at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon they observed the Northerners at Pukow maintaining heavy machine gun and rifle fire in the direction of Nanking. The Southerners were replying intermittently.

The Japanese steamer was compelled to anchor for three hours owing to the fire and was eventually escorted through the danger zone by the Japanese destroyer *Hinoki*. Though fire was opened on her, no serious damage was done.

The Northerners also fired on the *Tafu Maru* on its way upriver and two Chinese steamers carrying Southerners which unknowingly anchored on the Pukow side were seriously damaged by fire from the Northerners.

Chinking "Panicky."

The situation at Chinking is unsettled and the inhabitants are panicky. The city is over-run by soldiery who at present number 60,000 all of whom have been evacuated from the North Bank as it is expected that Sun Chuan Fang's troops will occupy the North Bank. In spite of the demoralisation of the Southerners, the crossing by the Northerners is not expected to take place in the immediate future owing to shipping being wholly carried off to the South Bank.

Admiral Tyrwhitt.

Admiral Tyrwhitt, on board H.M.S. *Hawkins*, left for Hankow this afternoon.

Japanese And Shantung.

SHANGHAI, August 20th.

The following message has been received from Tokyo:—

Although the Press urges the Government to use the present opportunity of withdrawing Japanese troops from Shantung and the Government is rumoured to be contemplating withdrawal, Baron Tanaka, Minister for Foreign Affairs, interviewed by Reuter, asserts that he has no intention of withdrawing the troops at present, the Government being of opinion that the present situation does not warrant such action.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

SHANGHAI, August 20th.

Large numbers of Nationalist troops have arrived.

Chiang Going To Germany?

SHANGHAI, August 20th.

It is rumoured that Chiang Kai Shek intends leaving for Germany.

British Warships Fired On.

CHINKING, August 20th.

H.M.S. *Sterling* was fired at from the North bank above Chinking this morning. She replied with her main armament and demolished the fortresses whence the firing originated.

H.M.S. *Dauntless* has arrived here.

Southern troops continue to arrive from the North bank.

Calm At Nanking.

NAKING, August 20th.

Firing took place yesterday afternoon, since when calm has prevailed. It is believed that negotiations are taking place between the commanders of the rival forces.

Eugene Chen is expected in Nanking in the near future.

Troops At Wuhu.

WUHU, August 20th.

From two to three thousand of the 37th Army have arrived from down-river. These are troops of Chen Tai Yuen who is at present in Shanghai.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai Defence Force

Appointments.

LONDON, August 20th.

The War Office has announced that Colonel O. C. Borrett has been appointed Brigade Commander of the 14th Infantry Brigade, Shanghai Defence Force, in succession to Sir J. L. G. Burnett of Leys.

Colonel D. C. Cameron has been appointed Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport of the North and South China Commands.

SACCO-VANZETTI AFFAIR.

VANZETTI REPORTED INSANE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Boston, August 20th.

Defending counsel informed Press men that he believes Vanzetti became insane when told of the Court's decision and kept shouting "I knew it! I knew it! Get the million men who are making all this noise!" He wanted wireless installed in order to tell his story to the whole world.

Sacco, on the contrary, was very quiet and pushed his food away, saying "I want to write a letter to my boy."

Vanzetti's Sister.

NEW YORK, August 20th.

Luigia Vanzetti, a blonde middle-aged woman possessing a deeply-lined face, has arrived as "a sister and not as a propagandist" to induce her brother to see a priest who will make a confessed atheist return to the faith of his childhood. She was kissed by Sacco's wife as a "dear sister in misfortune."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Excitement In Paris.

PARIS, August 20th.

Excitement over the rejection of the Sacco-Vanzetti appeal is evidenced by its prominence in the morning papers. Left organs declare that the "crime" of their execution must not be committed and urges the workers to organise protests.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Labour Strike.

NEW YORK, August 20th.

The Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has telegraphed to 253 labour organisations in New York summoning members to cease work at three o'clock on Monday afternoon as a protest against the impending executions.

Another Appeal.

The decision upheld the ruling of Judge Thayer that the motion for a new trial came too late because the sentence had been pronounced. Mr. Arthur Hill, chief counsel for the defence, stated that he would inform Chief Justice Hall of the Supreme Court that the defence intended to petition for a writ of *certiorari* based on a federal question relating to the violation of "the due process" clause of the constitution of the United States and asked him to grant a stay of sentence until 10-certified copies of the record of the Sacco-Vanzetti cases, which have been ordered from the clerk of the Norfolk Superior Court, as required by practice of the United States Supreme Court, can be printed.

The Death House.

Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros when removed to the death house showed no signs of physical or mental distress as they walked with the guards through the corridors. Precautions have been taken to guard the public buildings of Pittsburgh.

Exceptions Overruled.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts overruled the exceptions by counsel for the defence to the refusal of Supreme Court Justice Sanderson to grant a writ of error and the refusal of Supreme Court Judge Thayer to grant a new trial, revoke the sentences or stay the execution. The exceptions were based chiefly on allegations of prejudice on the part of Thayer.

Vanzetti's Condition.

After visiting Vanzetti in his cell at Charlestown the State prison attorney, Mr. Musmanno, told the Warden Hendry that Vanzetti had become insane. Counsel this morning informed the prisoners of the decision of the Supreme Court. Hendry announced that the two men will be removed to the death house this afternoon.

Counsel for the defence has announced that application will be made immediately to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* on behalf of the condemned men.

[A writ of *certiorari* is the legal term for a writ issued by a superior to an inferior court.]

Police Precautions.

Following the refusal of the appeal the Commissioner of Police has ordered the resumption of the police guard on public buildings and underground railway stations.

MAYOR OF NEW YORK IN IRELAND.

WARMLY WELCOMED IN DUBLIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 20th.

Mayor Walker, who is spending the week-end in Ireland, was ovated by thousands at Kingstown harbour and given a civic reception in Dublin which the members of the Cabinet attended.

As the boat hove in sight a band on the pier played "Come Back to Erin" and the American and Free State National Anthems.

Mr. Walker carried small Stars and Stripes and the Irish tricolour.

Asked what he thought of the reception Mr. Walker replied: "Fine; I am thrilled by it. Gee, when I walked off the gang plank I got such a mighty welcome that tears came to my eyes. I could not speak. I am not ashamed of it."

"When he reached the hotel the band struck up 'The Star Spangled Banner'.

Mr. Walker, in acknowledging this compliment, said: "Unaccustomed as I am to public drinking let me drink to Ireland on this happy and lovely occasion," and he drained his wineglass.

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 19th.

It is announced at Manchester that a round table conference has been arranged between representatives of the Federation of Master Cottonspinners' Associations and the Cotton Yarn Association, to try to promote unity of action on the Association's policy of minimum prices and reduced output.

ALLEGED THEFT OF U.S. NAVY PLANS.

YOUNG DRAUGHTSMAN HELD ON \$350,000 BAIL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 20th.

A young Danish draughtsman named Svendenberg, held on \$350,000 bail by the United States Commissioner, is alleged to have confessed to the theft of the plans of one of the smaller type United States cruisers and is stated to have led the police to the place where he had hidden them. The alleged confession was the result of a severe examination by the District Attorney.

A Third Party.

Svendenberg's arrest followed the receipt by the authorities of a letter signed by a third party asking if a reward could be paid for the return of the plans and threatening to sell the plans to an unnamed foreign power.

HURLED FROM THEIR BEDS.

FIFTY MINERS IN AN EXPLOSION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PITTSBURGH, August 20th.

Fifty negro miners were hurled from their beds by an explosion which wrecked two buildings but injured no one.

RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION AT A CONFERENCE.

"DEPLORABLE LACK OF TACT."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM, August 19th.

The International Co-operative Congress has rejected Russian proposals favouring co-operation with the Amsterdam International, embodying plans for the future policy of the International Co-operative Alliance.

The Russians at the closing session staged an unexpected demonstration of protest against the opposition to their proposals. The moment the great organ in the conference hall began to peal out the final march, the Russian delegation rose and sang the *Internationale* in unison.

All the newspapers comment on the incident as showing "a deplorable lack of tact."

INDIAN STEEL SHARES.

NO-DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT CREATES ANGER.

BOMBAY.

A wordy warfare is in progress between the directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and leading shareholders over the directors' announcement that for the next two or three years no dividends would be available on the ordinary and deferred shares.

Brokers openly declare that the announcement, which was preceded by bear operations by interested parties on the Stock Exchange, was meant to depress the value of the shares and strengthen the case for further protection from the Government.

The directors reply that the statement is merely an ordinary warning to the shareholders not to entertain false hopes.

British investors are interested in an issue by the Tata Iron and Steel Company of £2,160,000 of the 7 per cent. Sterling debenture stock.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 20th, 1927.

August 20th, 1927.		
ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2	7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2	
Cred. 1/4, at 4 months' sight	2/0 7/8	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0 9/8	
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	1,205	
Credit, 4 months' sight	1,280	
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2	
Credit, at 60 days' sight	48 1/2	
ON BOMBAY.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	131	
Bank Bills, on demand	131	
ON CALCUTTA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	131	
Bank Bills, on demand	131	
ON SHANGHAI.—		
Bank Bills, at sight	79 1/2	
Private, 30 days' sight	—	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	100	
ON MANILA.—On demand	85 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	84 1/2	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	112 1/2	
ON HANKOW.—On demand	nom.	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	85 1/2	
SOUTHERN BANK'S BUYING RATE	\$9.90	
GOLD LEAD, 100 lbs. per ton	—	
SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2	

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 20th, 1927.

R.K. Bank	\$1,080 buy.
Do. London	\$1,144 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$230 nom.
Mercantile Bank A. & S.	\$234 nom.
Do. C.	\$218 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$234 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$300 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$390 sel.
China Underwriters	\$390 sel.
North China Ins.	\$143 nom.
Union Insurance	\$233 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$187 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$300 sel.
Do. Marine	\$314 sel.
Do. Marine	\$314 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$30 sel.
Do. (Del.)	\$48 buy.
Shell Transport	\$24 nom.
Star Ferries	\$54 buy.
Waterboats	\$16.90 nom.
China Sugars	\$15 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$32 sel.
Kalau Mining A.	\$1.70 nom.
Langkat (combined)	\$1.18 buy.
Do. (single)	\$1.9 nom.
S. S. Explorations	\$1.3 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.6 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.65 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$34 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$34 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	\$354 buy.
H.K. Territorial	\$4 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$134 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$39 nom.
Rural Lands	\$1.1 nom.
Old Cottons	\$1.730 buy.
Onatals	\$1.150 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$1.81 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.7 nom.
China Jutes	\$1.7 nom.
R.K. Tramway	\$2.50 nom.
Park Trans (old)	\$1.4 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.4 sel.
Singapore Tractors	\$1.17 sel.
Tams	\$1 nom.
Assurances	\$2.20 buy.
Canton Ins.	\$3 sel.
Cements (combined)	\$7 sel.
Do. (old)	\$6.60 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	\$1.3 sel.
Do. (old)	\$3 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3 sel.
China Flour Mills	\$4 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$1.50 buy.
Der A. Wings	\$3 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$33 buy.
Macao Electric	\$37 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$10.10 buy.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
Lane Crawford	\$5 sel.
MacIntosh	\$22 buy.
Singapore	\$39 nom.
United Assurance	\$111 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$111 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$5 sel.
Telephones	\$3.70 sel.

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THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Kidney, No. 2 for Blood & Skin, No. 3 for General Weakness. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. Price 1/6 per box. 1/2 dozen 10/6. 1/12 dozen 20/6. 1/24 dozen 40/6. 1/48 dozen 80/6. 1/96 dozen 160/6. 1/192 dozen 320/6. 1/384 dozen 640/6. 1/768 dozen 1280/6. 1/1536 dozen 2560/6. 1/3072 dozen 5120/6. 1/6144 dozen 10240/6. 1/12288 dozen 20480/6. 1/24576 dozen 40960/6. 1/49152 dozen 81920/6. 1/98304 dozen 163840/6. 1/196608 dozen 327680/6. 1/393216 dozen 655360/6. 1/786432 dozen 1310720/6. 1/1572864 dozen 2621440/6. 1/3145728 dozen 5242880/6. 1/6291456 dozen 10485760/6. 1/12582912 dozen 20971520/6. 1/25165824 dozen 41943040/6. 1/50331648 dozen 83886080/6. 1/100663296 dozen 167772160/6. 1/201326592 dozen 335544320/6. 1/402653184 dozen 671088640/6. 1/805306368 dozen 1342177280/6. 1/1610612736 dozen 2684354560/6. 1/3221225472 dozen 5368709120/6. 1/6442450944 dozen 10737418240/6. 1/12884901888 dozen 21474836480/6. 1/25769803776 dozen 42949672960/6. 1/51539607552 dozen 85899345920/6. 1/103079215104 dozen 171798691

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KOBAYASHI — **KOBAYASHI HOTEL** — **MIYAKO HOTEL** — **OSAKA HOTEL** —
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KEIJO — **KEIJO HOTEL** — **KEIJO HOTEL** — **KEIJO HOTEL** —
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DAIBEN — **DAIBEN HOTEL** — **DAIBEN HOTEL** — **DAIBEN HOTEL** —
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LABELS, LIBELS AND THE LIFE HEREAFTER.

"IF GOD TICKETS HUMAN BEINGS . . ."
CATHOLICS AND PERSECUTION.

[By DEAN INGE.]

One of the most original features of the Gospel has hardly been sufficiently noticed, and has been most persistently forgotten by the Churches.

Christ had a horror of labels; He abolished all artificial barriers by calmly ignoring them. He cared not a jot whether a man was a Jew or a Samaritan or a Roman or a Greek. He rather preferred Gentiles and Dissenters, because they were less proud and exclusive than the children of Abraham.

He would not hold Himself aloof even from those who followed disreputable callings; not that He thought lightly of vice, but because He knew that we cannot sum up a man or woman by calling him or her a publican or a sinner; there is much in human character which evades these summary classifications. The one valid argument against capital punishment is that you cannot execute a murderer without hanging by the same rope three or four men who do not deserve to be hanged—a brave soldier, it may be, or a good husband and father.

Belief By Force.

He attached no importance to professions of allegiance. "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father who is in Heaven." "Ye shall know men by their fruits." "Who are My mother and My brethren? They that do the will of God." So great was His fear of militant institutionalism that He founded no organization, and enjoined only private prayer. The whole spirit of the Gospel, the spirit of love, sympathy, wide tolerance, and inwardness, is utterly opposed to the religion of labels and shibboleths. Whether He even preached beyond the territorial limits of orthodox Judaism or not, in principle He threw down all barriers, and St. Paul in no way went beyond the limits of the universalism of the Gospel itself.

It was, therefore, a real apostasy when the Christian Church took the character of a military monarchy with a hierarchical constitution, external tests of membership, and fierce antipathy to all who would not submit to them. While the Church was still persecuted, we find a few appeals for liberty of conscience. As late as Lactantius we read words like the following:

"Religion is the one home of liberty. Above all other things, it is voluntary; no one can be compelled to worship against his will. A man may be driven to pretend, but the will cannot be coerced."

As we might put it—you can force a man to say; you cannot force him to unsee.

The Catholic Theory.

But Fulgentius (about 500 A.D.) already declares that "without a shadow of doubt all Jews, heretics, and schismatics will go into eternal fire"; and even the gentle St. Louis, when asked by a knight what answer he should make to a Jewish controversialist, replied,

"The best answer that a Jew is can make to a contemptuous Jew is to run his sword into him as far as it will go."

The Catholic theory is exactly expressed by Macaulay:

"I am in the right and you are in the wrong. When you are the stronger, you ought to tolerate me; for it is your duty to tolerate truth. But when I am the stronger, I shall persecute you, for it is my duty to persecute error."

Nor was this passion for labels confined to Catholics. Luther despised of the salvation of Zwingli when he heard that the Swiss reformer pictured heaven as "an assembly of all the saints, the heroic, the faithful, and the virtuous," and added that he hoped to meet Aristides, Socrates, and Cato there. Even in our own time, a Moderator of the Church of Scotland told me that when a Free-Kirk-elder was asked by an Englishman what was the difference between his Church and the Established Kirk, the elder replied,

"The difference between us is just this, that we will be saved and they will be damned." This, however, would now be considered an old-fashioned attitude.

Exclusive Salvation.

If God tickets human beings according to the societies of which they are adherents, or the opinions which they profess, and if their eternal destiny is decided in this

crude mechanical manner, it is a work of charity to "compel them to come in," even if compulsion involves the burning of their material bodies. Catholicism is committed to this theory, and must always persecute whenever it is possible to do so.

This theory makes it impossible to think of God as just or merciful, unless we use these words in a different sense from that which they bear when we use them of our fellow-creatures. John Stuart Mill's protest on this subject is too well known to quote. The doctrine of exclusive salvation, as Lecky says, biots out the fundamental notions of right and wrong; it extinguishes the light of conscience; it teaches men to stifle the inner light as a lying witness. Of the atrocious cruelty to which this theory logically leads it is unnecessary to say more.

Founded On a Lie.

The price which has to be paid for organized and military efficiency in religion is much too high. And it rests on a lie. God does not judge us by the labels which we wear on our coats, but by the love and the justice which we cherish in our hearts. The doctrine of exclusive salvation is so monstrous that it needs a seminary education to make it credible. And though seminaries still flourish, it is happily impossible to rear a crop of exotics by keeping the young plants in the open air. But the demon of labels and libels has not been exorcised; it has only been driven into another channel. Laymen are inclined to smile at the verbal mistakes which ecclesiastics still hurl at each other. But what are we to say about national and racial animosity? The combination of religions and racial prejudice, reinforced by economic jealousy, has produced some of the most disgraceful episodes in history.

A Wartime Mania.

In wartime the labelling and libelling of other nations ceases to be an absurdity and becomes a delirious mania. There were thousands lately in England who honestly believed that everyone who had the misfortune to be born between the Rhine and the Vistula had a double dose of original sin. In every belligerent country the manufacture of spiritual poison gas was a brisk industry; but how ready even educated people were to swallow it all! There are still a few Englishmen who take human nature as it is, with all its absurdities, and try to divert them into harmless channels.

It is plain that what we are dealing with is the instinct of pugnacity, which flows into whatever mould is ready to receive it. When happier circumstances, such as the absence of menacing rivals, permit this instinct to take a milder form, it works itself out in sport, in party politics, or sectarian zeal. We must take human nature as it is, with all its absurdities, and try to divert them into harmless channels.

Games are the best safety-valve for the spirit of pugnacity; they effect what Aristotle calls a purgation of the emotions, a kind of vaccination against the real disease. Politics perform the same office for older men; but they are apt to come too serious, and the politician as a rule is not such a honest fellow as the professional cricketer.

Bombing Wreckage.

In matters which are really important, we must eschew labels like a snare of the devil. In joining a party, we must consider very carefully how far names correspond with realities. Sects generally lose the reason for their existence after a short time, but men go on blindly fighting against their friends and helping their enemies, because the two sides still range themselves under the old colours.

All schemes for the reunion of Christendom, and for the outlawry of war, are wrecked on this reef. We are not happy unless we belong to a fighting group, and unless we have another fighting group to contend against. It is all very silly and very natural.

Pacifists say, Why do not the nations combine? They would be much better off. So would two football teams get many more goals if they would combine to kick the ball between the goal-posts. The only practical advice is—Don't take labels too seriously; personalise your sympathies, and depersonalise your antipathies.

SOVIETS STOLEN OIL FIELDS.

ATTEMPT TO SELL PRODUCTS
IN U.S.

PROTEST BY ROYAL DUTCH
PETROLEUM CO.

THE HAGUE.

Sir Henry Deterding, the managing director of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, has made a statement to a representative of the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* in connection with the rumour that contracts have been entered into in the United States by the Soviet Government for the disposal of petrol derived from stolen oilfields. Sir Henry said that the rumour meant that the Americans concerned would place their selling organisation in British India and the Straits at the disposal of the Soviet Government. He went on:

"Shall we allow it? Would any Dutchman agree to supply ammunition for his own gradual execution?"

"Who will suffer damage?" asked the reporter.

"Every Government that is now troubled with Moscow-supported revolutions," was the reply.

"Netherlands-India, for example?"

"Precisely. Without money, no mercenaries; without money in Moscow, no revolution."

Sir Henry said the Netherlands Government had only to make a protest publicly and the Americans concerned would realise that they could not put themselves above the moral law however many millions they had already taken out of Netherlands-India.

"I am convinced," he declared, "that they will be made to feel very strongly that neither the great public in Europe nor that in the United States agrees with them."

"SHELL" POSITION.

No Dealings in Soviet Oil.

The following statement has been issued by the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.:

The declared policy of the Soviet Government of Russia is to continue its efforts to sell oil and other stolen Russian products throughout the world.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the leading oil company of America, have issued a statement indicating their determination to have nothing to do with such stolen property.

Realising that there is much more at stake in this issue than the loss of capital invested in Russia and of their goods and money confiscated in that country, the Shell Company, who have struggled from the beginning against the Soviet theft, consider it right to associate themselves publicly with the attitude of the principal American competitor towards this threat to the trade of the world.

Useless Negotiations.

At the request of the British Government the Shell at one time made "purchases of oil from the Soviet in order to facilitate the Government's negotiations for the provision of compensation for the real owners of the goods and property. Negotiations proved fruitless, and since it became clear some years ago that the Soviet are determined to try to enforce upon the world the acceptance of their crime neither the Shell Company nor any of its associates have purchased any product from the Soviet Government or from any of its agents.

The Soviet Government is fighting to test the world's willingness to receive stolen goods. The purchase of such stolen goods is a condonation of robbery, and if this practice is admitted there is no limit to its extension and all trade is endangered. In this matter the interests of this and every other country are identical. The time has come when the purchase of stolen goods from Russia should be treated in fact and in law precisely as the purchase of any other stolen goods.

JAPANESE PEERS MUST NOT ELOPE WITH FILM QUEENS.

TOKYO, July 15th.

Eloping with moving picture beauties in Japan may be all right for a commoner, but a peer must exercise more restraint if he wishes to retain his title.

This ruling has been handed down by the imperial household department in connection with the case of Ryoichi Takeuchi, son of Baron Takeuchi, who scandalized the natives by eloping with Miss Yoshiko Okada, a comedy cinema star.

The imperial household ruled that young Takeuchi would not be permitted to inherit his father's title and that the title must lapse unless the father disowns the son and adopts some other young man as his heir. — *Associated Press.*

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TO-DAY ONLY at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

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The Romance of a Princess.

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Story of Yukon Days

IN

**THE
BARRIER**

**BUSTIN'
THROUGH**

A Drama of the West.

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Orchestra at 5.15 & 9.20
Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 & 7.15

Continuous from
2.30 to 11.15.

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SOCONY MOTOR OIL**

MIND AND MATTER.

SIR O. LODGE ON THEIR
INTERACTION.

ETHER "THE FUNDAMENTAL
REALITY."

Sir Oliver Lodge gave an address on "The Nature of Matter and Its Relations to the Ether of Space" at the ninth Quinquennial International Homeopathic Congress at the Cennauth Rooms. He said it was clear—though he did not presume to touch upon medical matters—that the followers of those who discovered the important principle of *similia similibus curantur*, which lay at the basis of serum therapy and many other things, were likely to be among the first to realize and apply to the human body discoveries about the nature of matter and its relation to the ether of space. For that, after all, might be regarded as the main discovery of the present era.

The relation between mind and matter was still obscure and the mechanism whereby mind and matter interacted had not even begun to be explored. So long as matter alone was attended to by the venturer to say that that mechanism never would be discovered. His view was that the action of mind on matter was indirect and was conducted through a concealed mechanism which made no appeal to the senses. He would go farther and say that the action of matter on matter was indirect and that as long as the ether was ignored it would never be fundamentally understood. Without the ether it was doubtful if matter could exist at all, but if it did it would be a mere chaos of separate particles flying at random, somewhat analogous to the movements of the molecules of air or other gas. In ignoring the ether we were ignoring the fundamental reality in the physical universe, and we might be ignoring that which constituted the physical vehicle of life and mind. His notion was that life and mind were not directly associated with matter, but were indirectly associated with it through the ether. He conceived that it was the ether which primarily inhabited, though, inasmuch as the ether eluded our senses, we only became aware of them when they were associated with the modified position of ether which we called matter. This was a working hypothesis.

What was the link between the mental and the material? He looked for it in the ether. He urged that our bodies were not composed of matter alone, but that separate particles which one saw and handled, but that they were united by a material mechanism which one might speak of as an etheric body. We need not attempt to keep the body in health by food

(Continued at foot of next column).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
INSPECTS WOOLWICH
CADETS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hastings (Quartermaster-General to the Forces) was the inspecting officer at the half-yearly inspection of cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and addressing the cadets, said there were no private fortunes to be made in the Army. They must be prepared for hard and often dull work in peace and for discomfort, hardship, and death, if need be, in war. The British Army was smaller than before the war, but its responsibilities were not smaller. Our successes in the Great War were in great part due to the capacity of the officers to assume responsibilities in command and staff work in grades higher than they held in peace. The cadets should not let anyone persuade them that in all the great professions of the world there was a greater or nobler one than that of officer in the British Army.

Prize-list included: Sword of Honour (for exemplary conduct)—Senior Under Officer M. T. G. Wood. King's Medal (for the best qualified cadet in military subjects), Pollock Medal (for the best qualified cadet of the half-year), military engineering prize, tactics and map-reading prize, mathematics prize, science prize, workshops prize, Armstrong Memorial Prize (for the best qualified cadet in science), and Brian Philpotts Prize (for the best qualified cadet in strategy and tactics of campaigns studied)—Sergeant W. E. Evans. Tomb Memorial Prize (for the best qualified cadet who enters the Royal Artillery) and French prize—Sergeant H. E. C. Nevill. Benson Memorial Prize (for the Royal Artillery cadet with highest marks in artillery and riding)—Corporal C. M. Adderley. Riding Prize—Corporal T. O. Usher. Artillery Prize—Corporal E. W. Obbard. Rainy Anderson Prize (for the best qualified R. E. cadet in French) and French Prize—Corporal J. B. Close. Slater Memorial Prize (for the Royal Artillery cadet who obtains the best score at revolver shooting) and French Prize—Corporal F. W. Webb. Champion company, "A" half company (Under Officer G. H. T. Billson, Capt. C. M. Christie).

alone, nor yet by drugs. Mind, ether, and matter interacted, and whether in health or in disease a study of these three and of the methods and details of their interaction must be understood before any science of humanity was complete.

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For neatness, comfort and all-round satisfaction the white or coloured Tunic Shirt, is unsurpassed for day wear. We show you well-made shirts in a fine selection of designs, from the neat and popular "pin" stripes to more pronounced effects—both on white and on coloured grounds. Fresh Ranges are constantly reaching us, so you may always see what is "new" in Coloured Shirts.



Best Print Shirts, white ground with neat coloured stripes, fast colours.

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RIGAUD, 16 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
NEW STOCK OF FRENCH PERFUMES.

"UN AIR EMBAUME"

JUST ARRIVED.

"UN AIR EMBAUME"

Grand Model.

AGENTS IN HONG KONG:

VICENTE ATIENZA & Co.

No. 54, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

TEL. K. 155.

WHITEAWAYS.

LAST
TEN DAYS
OF
WHITEAWAYS'
GREAT SALE

DO NOT MISS
THE
BLUE TICKET BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAYS

THE STORE FOR VALUE.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

NEW GOVERNMENT BILL.

POWER TO DECLARE PROHIBITED AREAS.

The following Bill, which it is proposed to introduce into the Legislative Council at an early date, is published for general information in the current *Government Gazette*.

The Bill in question is intitled an Ordinance to enable certain areas to be declared prohibited areas with a view to the protection of afforestation operations. The Bill has been made necessary by the practice of cutting down and spoiling trees planted by the Forestry Department. It gives the Government power to exclude everyone from any area and one such area has been proclaimed between Tai Tam Harbour on the West and Big Wave Bay and Shek O on the East. The Ordinance is to be termed the Prohibited Areas (Afforestation) Ordinance, 1927.

The clauses state:—
It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare any area to be a prohibited area if he considers it desirable to do so with a view to the protection of afforestation operations.

No Trespassers.

Every prohibited area shall have its boundaries marked or indicated, by means of fire-barriers or otherwise.

Notices both in English and Chinese stating that the area in question is a prohibited area shall be placed along the boundaries at intervals not greater than four hundred and forty yards.

The prohibited areas shall be under the control of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department.

Every person who without lawful authority or excuse enters a prohibited area shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

This Ordinance shall not apply to the New Territories (other than New Kowloon).

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

CUTTING AND STEALING OF YOUNG TREES.

The objects and reasons state:—
The afforestation operations of the Botanical and Forestry Department are greatly hampered by the practice of cutting and stealing the trees in the afforestation areas. Very young trees are sometimes also cut in the course of grass cutting. The areas in question are so widely spread that it is difficult to detect and catch offenders. One expedient adopted by them is to hide their cutting implements in a plantation, so that they are not found approaching the plantation or coming from it with any cutting implements. Further, if while engaged in cutting in a plantation they see forest guards approaching, they hide their implements and, when questioned, say that they are merely passing through the plantation. The forest guards have to proceed on their patrol and the wood stealer can then recover his implements and continue his cutting. This Bill is an attempt to preserve the plantations from such depredations by making it an offence to enter any prohibited forestry area without lawful authority or excuse. It will be much easier to detect and prove presence in such an area than to prove actual cutting or stealing.

The area will be declared by the Governor in Council in each case to be a prohibited area, and the boundaries will be marked or indicated by means of fire barriers or otherwise. Warning notices in English and Chinese will be placed along the boundaries at intervals not greater than 440 yards.

Prohibition of Entry To Apply To All.

It is obviously necessary to make the prohibition of entry into the prohibited area an absolute one applying to all persons, because it is clearly impossible to distinguish the class of persons who would be likely to cut and steal wood. This absolute prohibition, which thus has the additional advantage of tending to prevent damage by fire or by trampling, which might be caused through the carelessness of shooting and picnic parties.

(Continued on next column.)

WU PEI FU.

CHECKED AGAIN BY FENG.

FLIGHT TO SZECHUAN.

PEKING, August 6th.
General Yu Hsueh Chung, a commander under Marshal Wu Pei Fu, arrived in Peking from Hankow via Shanghai.

When Wu reached Nanyang from Kunghsien Yu still had 60,000 men under him. Wu suggested to Yu that they should fight their way out of the district and join hands with General Chang Tsung Chang, especially as Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang had not settled down and the whole province was in a state of turmoil. Yu approved of the proposal but was opposed by his officers, many of whom had been in secret communication with Marshal Feng. Wu finally was obliged to flee to Szechuan via Hupeh. Yu seeing him off at the border.

Red Spears Active.

Yu also had to flee for safety when he discovered that one of his divisional commanders had declared for the Kuomintang. Accompanied by a bodyguard of 20 he made for Hupeh. He was attacked by bands of Red Spears on the way and when he arrived in Hankow he had only four soldiers with him. His presence in the Nationalist district was not noticed, as the public was busy occupied with quarrels between the Communists and the Wuhan Government. He later took a steamer for Shanghai, whence he sailed for North China. —Kuo Wen.

THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF PEKING.

PREMIER'S ORDER TO STOP VANDALISM.

PEKING, August 4th.

The Government has decided to stop the work of vandals who have been playing havoc with the beauty spots of Peking during the past few years. The Premier, Mr. Pan Fu, has appointed two men to hold an inquiry into the demolition of various parts of the walls of the Forbidden City and the sale of bricks therefrom with the object of finding out the real culprits.

The police yamen, the Peking Municipality and the Ministry of the Interior are ordered to co-operate with the investigators in this work. The investigators are entitled to summon all the necessary witnesses and interrogate them as to who is responsible for the order to tear down the walls and sell the bricks, and where the proceeds from the sale have gone. In case any delinquency is found, the culprits will be severely punished.

The Order says that the walls of the Forbidden City are a delight to the eye and one of the allurements of the Capital. They should be preserved as part of the national treasure. In order to facilitate traffic several gates have been bored during recent years, but these were done after careful consideration and investigation by competent authorities.

The edict goes on to say that recently employees of certain Government organs secretly contracted with unscrupulous merchants for the demolition of certain parts of the walls and sale of bricks taken therefrom. This is a serious offence punishable under the Chinese criminal code.

The two investigators are Cheng Yen and Kao Chung Chi. Both are officials attached to the Cabinet Office. —Kuo Wen.

As the prohibition will be absolute, regulations in the Schedule to the Wild Birds Ordinance, 1922, Ordinance No. 15 of 1922, are being amended so as to prohibit the shooting or taking of game in an area prohibited under the present Ordinance, or the entry into such an area in pursuit of game or for the purpose of taking nests or eggs. The regulations in question will be further amended so as to provide for the insertion on the form of game licence of a note drawing attention to the prohibition now proposed. A draft of the proposed regulations is published with this bill.

The Ordinance does not apply to the New Territories (other than New Kowloon) and the only area which it is at present proposed to declare a prohibited area is a certain portion of the hillside between Tai Tam Harbour on the west and Big Wave Bay and Shek O on the east.

THE BLOOD OF A STORK.

USED TO POISON CONDEMNED PRISONERS.

STRANGE HISTORY OF PEKING DRUG STORE.

PEKING, August 6th.

According to the Chinese Press, the sale of Hsi Ho Nian Tang, one of the oldest and most noted of the drug stores in all of China, is an event of considerable significance.

It was established a half century ago by the partners Yu and Wang. Although at the beginning the capital invested was only two thousand taels, it rapidly grew until it became one of the largest in the country.

According to the old Peking residents, the store was formerly noted for the sale of the blood from the head of a stork. This blood is reputed to be exceedingly poisonous, and a few drops is said to kill a man. In the late Ching dynasty, executions were always carried out in the Tsai Shih Kow. The masked of the officer supervising the executions was erected on the left side of the drug store.

It so happened that many of the prisoners who were of high rank were taken to the store just before their execution. As they sat on the broad bench outside the counter, they would be handed a towel to wipe their faces with, while at the same time a clerk would hand out a cup of the stork-head blood, thus averting the pain and disgrace of execution. However in late years the store has only sold common drugs.

In the 12th year of the Republic the old storekeeper was dismissed, and eighteen of the clerks resigned out of loyalty. Since that time there has been constant corruption and the store has lost a great deal of money. One accountant escaped with twenty thousand dollars, another took thirty thousand and still another made away with ten thousand. These losses coupled with others soon put the store in debt, until at the present time it is reported to owe between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The famous old store has been bought by a Mr. Liu for a price said to be \$42,000.

The sign board alone of the store is said to be worth over twenty thousand dollars. In this case it consists of two wooden boards said to have been written by Yen Sung, a Prime Councillor in the Ming dynasty, who was very noted for his excellent handwriting. These valuable boards and several cases of drugs have been sealed up by the police as security for some outstanding debts. —Chung Mei.

COLONY'S FINANCES.

THE STATEMENT FOR MAY.

INCOME INCREASES, EXPENDITURE LOWER.

The financial statement for the month of May, this year, shows that the revenue from May 1st to 31st was \$1,630,557, and the expenditure \$1,339,502.

The balance of assets over liabilities was increased from \$1,190,391 to \$4,441,316.

The revenue shows an increase on that of May, 1926, when it was \$1,508,958. The total revenue up to May 31st for the year comes to \$8,309,551, compared with \$8,123,894 for the same period last year.

The expenditure for May of this year has been also less than for the same period of 1926, when it was \$1,993,349. The total expenditure up to May 31st was \$7,444,525, compared with \$9,107,100 for the same period of 1926.

Assets and Liabilities on May 31st, 1927.

Assets	Liabilities
Deposits not available.....\$1,697,190.69	Coal account.....5,184.25
Postal agencies.....14,537.51	Postal agencies.....14,537.51
Suspense account.....725,016.34	Crown agents current account.....58,455.01
Adjustment of exchange.....367,715.68	
Total liabilities.....\$2,567,099.46	Balance.....4,441,316.45
Total.....\$7,308,415.91	

Assets
Subsidiary coins.....\$1,712,962.93
Advances.....830,078.34
Building loans.....1,700,693.23
Imprest.....63,543.55
House service account.....9,551.18
Unallocated stores.....410,734.45
Unallocated stores (Railway).....173,732.27
Investment account.....1,734,414.03
Lorry haulage account.....3,314.00
Balance at banks.....690,125.68
Total.....\$7,308,415.91

The Committee begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of parcels of literature from Mrs. Handyside and Mrs. A. Morris; also packs of playing cards from Mrs. Bridger, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, O.B.E., and Messrs. Gande, Price & Co.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

Note Reduction in Prices.

In lots of not less than 1-ton—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00 per ton.

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to The Kailan Mining Administration.

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

RECENT FLOODS IN MALAYA.

UPWARDS OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE.

During the meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur on August 5th several financial votes were passed to meet damage, relief and compensation in connection with the floods in Malaya at the end of last December and early in January.

Damage to the Railways.

The Acting Financial Adviser said that the estimated cost of the damage to railway open lines under the headings of filling in breaches, clearing slips, consolidating embankments and cuttings, repairs to buildings and replacement of certain bridges either badly damaged or wholly washed away, is approximately \$1,800,000. About 20 per cent. of this is on account of the damage to the open line stretching from Bukit Mertajam to Johore Bahru and the balance on account of damage to the line in Pahang and Kelantan where the floods were greatest.

The damage may be roughly allocated as follows:—Filling in breaches, clearing slips and consolidating embankments \$700,000; repairs to buildings \$100,000; repairs and replacement of bridges \$450,000; superintendence, wages, materials and engine power \$550,000.

The approximate expenditure to the end of June was \$800,000 so that the work of replacement may be said to be well in hand.

Losses in Pahang.

In the three Western States, the flood damage was confined to only a few districts, but in Pahang it may almost be said to have been universal and the estimated cost of the damage is nearly double that in the three Western States taken together.

The Coast Districts of Pekan and Kuantan were the chief sufferers, the damage being estimated at \$320,000, but Lipis with an estimate of \$215,000 and Bentong with \$100,000 and Raub of \$154,000 do not come far behind.

Landslips.

The sum of \$360,000 was asked for and was on account of removing landslips, construction of retaining walls, repairs and removals to buildings and repairs to bridges and culverts, etc., but it did not include the cost of re-erecting some 80 Government buildings which were completely washed away.

Most of the latter were pre-war buildings whose original cost was some \$300,000 but which at present day prices would cost more than double to replace. Their re-erection as and when required would be spread over the estimates of future years.

Much progress had been made in the first six months of the year on this work of reconstruction, a sum of over \$600,000 already having been spent, and the greatest credit is due to the F.W.D. in Pahang in re-opening communication between the various districts and in trying as far as possible to effect a return and normal conditions.

Straits Times.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

The Committee begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of parcels of literature from Mrs. Handyside and Mrs. A. Morris; also packs of playing cards from Mrs. Bridger, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, O.B.E., and Messrs. Gande, Price & Co.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

SOME SENSATIONAL "DISCLOSURES."

BY A CONVICT OFFICIAL.

Sensational disclosures (writes a *Manchester Guardian* correspondent) now being made in Indiana prove how far from the truth is the widespread opinion that the terrors of the Ku Klux Klan are known and felt only in the Southern States. When, after the war, the Klan was revived in the backward regions of the South its organisers were hardly less astonished than the general public to discover how strongly its secret rites and programme of intolerance appealed to the "Nordic" communities of certain States. Indiana, typically, middle-western in position and sentiment, became, as a matter of fact, the greatest stronghold of the Klan above the dividing line between the North and South.

Some time ago the Grand Dragon of the Klan in Indiana, D. C. Stephenson, was convicted of assault and murder in a horrible case, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment with the emphatic approval of public opinion. The revelations then made of K.K.K. tyranny and corruption were startling enough, but they were nothing by comparison with those that are now being made by Stephenson. He is telling, from jail, all he knows about the Klan's organisation of political corruption—the buying of elections, the levying of tribute upon the State Legislature, and what not. The Klan, it is believed, has been rapidly declining for some years; as one after another of its leaders have been exposed. Stephenson's confessions should avail to make an end, before the next Presidential election, of an intolerable menace.

POSTE RESTANTE.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., AWAITING CLAIMANTS.

THE OFFICIAL LIST.

A Post Office notification of Saturday's date gives particulars of the following correspondence, etc., awaiting claimants at the G.P.O.:—

R. T. Boffa, Raul Bigazzi, E. Bolton, J. J. Booth, E. K. G. Briant, M. L. Brodie, Mrs. R. Brodsky, Alex. Black, S. L. Burdett, G. Bonavita, Henry Carter, A. W. Coverdale, D. Y. Costan, E. Dewstoe, H. A. Epstein, C. G. Fuson, Fong Sau Ling, H. A. Finnie, Miss M. Girdlestone, Go Sho & Co., Hally & Co., W. M. Hewlett, O. L. Hollenweger, Mrs. R. M. Hutchens, Hong Kong Corp. (Tele. gram), M. Ide, A. E. Jones, Mrs. M. R. Jones, S. Jones, R. M. Johnson, Theo. Lowther, L. Y. Lloyd, L. W. Malby, Mrs. A. Moore, M. Morgan, Rev. J. C. Morrison, E. Maunio, Lee Nagel, Giovanni Nicolis, Mme. Ponceau, Miss Rose Pinet, Michel Prankoff, Alex. Ramsay, C. E. Richardson, W. F. Richardson, W. F. Sidebotham, Mrs. Claude Thurston, W. Tesch, Tait & Co., H. Ward, Lombot Yearly.

Unpaid Correspondence.

A Gabarella, D. Garcia, Khajan Sighn, M. B. Long.

Registered Coyers.

M. L. Brodie, Mrs. R. Brodsky, Miss Chen, Luan (c/o Lim Tiau Gin, St. Stephen's College), Antonio Cadiz, Chan Wai (H.K. University), H. L. Huang, A. B. Jones, Mrs. E. N. Litvickoff, A. B. Mehta, Mrs. H. Wilson.

Unclaimed Parcels.

Miss E. H. Ball, Central Market Store, Fung-Ng Mui.

THE TYPHOON

SATURDAY'S TWELVE-HOUR STORM.

COLONY SPENDS THE DAY "BATTENED DOWN."

THREE FATALITIES IN KOWLOON AND WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

SCENES AT THE PENINSULAR HOTEL.

Saturday's typhoon did a good deal less damage than was expected. It was a big, blustering blow but without the intense malevolence of the centre of such storms. The most dangerous part of the disturbance appears to have struck the coast a little to the South of Macao. In the Colony the wind attained a maximum velocity of 115 miles an hour during one of the squalls. It was at its worst at between three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

There were three fatalities, two in a Kowloon house that collapsed suddenly burying its occupants in the debris. Several were taken to hospital and two were dead. A man was electrocuted at Yau-mati by a broken high power wire, and after this the electric power station shut off current and during the night the city was in complete darkness.

The matsheds where the army mules had been quartered were badly damaged. They gave a certain amount of trouble in their terror at the storm, one being killed and several hurt.

The military aeroplanes suffered minor damage and the same applies to the big camp at Shamshui. In the Peninsular Hotel the glass roof was shattered and the rain poured into the building. The soldiers, though they had to drink their beer in the dark, enjoyed the novel experience of a tropical storm.

Kowloon Taxi Company's garage was picked up and smashed by the gale, most of the vehicles being involved in the general ruin.

Out in the harbour the *Rawalpindi* broke from her moorings, but fine seamanship prevented a collision with the Kowloon Wharves that might have had grave consequences. Apart from the P. & O. liner and one C.N.C. vessel that went ashore, the shipping had been able to make every necessary preparation for the storm and rode it out safely. The native craft were safe and snug in the typhoon shelters and the tug on duty had no call made on her services.

The tram, the Peak tram and the Kowloon ferry services were suspended the greater part of the day, and the whole Colony can be described as batten down from the early hours till about 7 p.m. when the worst was over.

The lowest barometer reading was 29.01 at 2 p.m. and the rain-fall up to Sunday at 10 a.m. was 7.15 inches.

MISSIS HONG KONG. WHERE THE TYPHOON WENT.

At 5.30 p.m. on Saturday the Royal Observatory issued a statement which showed that the typhoon was a few miles south-west of Gap Rock, moving west-north-west. This indicated that it had struck the coast south of Macao.

Yesterday morning's weather report, however, states: The typhoon appears to have entered the coast about 100 miles to the East of Pakhoi. It will now fill up.

ANOTHER TYPHOON. LATEST WEATHER REPORTS.

Weather reports of yesterday state that another typhoon appears to have formed to the south-west of Guam.

There is also a feeble anticyclone central over north-east Japan.

The weather forecast showed that south-east winds, fresh, moderating, overcast, occasional rain, might be expected.

The latest weather report from the Royal Observatory, issued at 5.33 p.m. yesterday stated:

The anticyclone remains over north-east Japan, and the typhoon exists as a deep depression to the north of Hainan.

The position and direction of motion of the Guam typhoon remains uncertain.

The local forecast is: South-east winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

SOME GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

DAMAGE NOT CONSIDERABLE.

Considering the duration of the blow, and the fact that at one period of the afternoon it was very severe, surprisingly little damage was done by the wind and sea.

Nothing like the damage was done all Saturday as happened in a few minutes in 1923 when Hong Kong got the heart of a typhoon.

The damage was mainly a matter of trees and matsheds blown down, a few partial collapses of houses, roofs partly dismantled, some wires down, and several cases of flooding.

Kowloon suffered much more than Hong Kong, as is detailed elsewhere. There a garage went down near the Kowloon Ferry, there was a house collapse in Shamshui, and Kai Tack and the Camps also suffered severely. Further residents and streets were, without electric lighting at night.

On the Hong Kong side there is not a great deal to report.

A general survey shows that such things as matsheds have gone. That on the Murray Parade Ground lies in a tangled heap, the baseball matshed stand has gone at the Valley, and others in Shaikwan have also been destroyed.

The new roof being built at the Hong Kong Cricket Club has been slightly damaged. Tiling has been taken off in some places, but it will not delay work to any extent, or be very expensive to repair the harm done.

At Causeway Bay many of the older houses have had plaster and roofing off the old Chinese houses, which were nearly ready to be pulled down, having had this process partly anticipated, so that overdue repairs will have to be taken in hand.

Verandahs have disappeared outside a few Chinese houses along the Praya.

Quarry Bay Bathing Sheds.

The bathing sheds which were recently erected at Quarry Bay on an elaborate scale by the Chinese Athletic Club and the Chinese Bathing Club were very badly damaged in the typhoon of which they appear to have caught the full force.

Repulse Bay and other bathing beaches with matshed erections have also been damaged.

Peak Hospital.

At the Peak Hospital there was a little alarm felt at one period of the blow when there was the sound of something falling. It was found to be plaster. The Fire Brigade were summoned in case anything serious had occurred to the foundations, but alarm was unnecessary and there was not the least danger of a collapse.

Damage to Peak Houses.

While the typhoon was at its height, shortly after 3 p.m., the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Noll and Mr. Douglas, No. 135, the Peak, partially collapsed. There had been a clear warning that this was possible and the occupants were actually leaving as the structure began to give way. They got out as hurriedly as possible and fortunately no one was hurt.

The adjoining houses, No. 133, which stands a higher ground and is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson also suffered a good deal of damage. The servants' quarters were blown down and the verandah smashed in. The roof also suffered very considerably. Mrs. Jackson was cut on the wrist by splinters of glass, but fortunately her injury is not serious.

The roof of Mr. Hallow's house was also partly removed by the wind but no one was hurt. Other houses in the Peak district suffered minor damage, but considering the force of the blow up there the district came off very well.

Red Hill.

A house in the vicinity of Red Hill, Plantation Road lost part of its roof, and another house in the same neighbourhood was flooded throughout the ground floor—a common incident on Saturday with many houses, especially on the lower level.

The Peak Tram.

The Peak Tram ceased to function during the morning, but resumed running at 9.50 p.m.

Lower Levels.

The Lower Level trams did not run after nine o'clock in the morning, resuming yesterday morning.

Fire Brigade Busy.

The Fire Brigade were kept busy all Saturday but many false alarms were given.

At 11.54 there was a call to Square Street, for a collapse, but it turned out to be a chimney fire.

Later in the day they had to attend to a tramway overhead electric wire which had got astray opposite the Hong Kong Hotel.

An electric main gave some trouble near Stone Pier, Connaught Road Central.

Electric wires were said to be the cause of a fire at Burd Street, but when the Brigade arrived it was found that it was a gas pipe on fire.

The threat also had to attend to various buildings where scaffolding or verandahs had given way, or were in danger of doing so, especially in the Central district, but shoring was found to be sufficient.

There were no serious reports made.

ROADS FLOODED.

Crowds of spectators, especially Kowloon folk unable to get across the harbour, watched the sea sweeping the Praya during the day, from the safe shelter of doorways. A lot of small wreckage, boxwood and planks was swept up, etc.

Hotels and restaurants were full during the afternoon. A few made the hazardous passage to the Peak or even on lower levels by motor cars, the only means of transit available.

Lower Road at the bottom of Zetland Street was flooded, Ice House Street, Battery Path and all the paths included, leading from the hillside were strewn with small boughs.

The lower and upper section of Glenae, joining Caine Road, was over a foot under water, and near the Soldiers' Club, the water was about four feet deep, and a matter of two or three feet even yesterday morning. But water everywhere had completely disappeared by yesterday afternoon.

Pokfulam Road was blocked yesterday at one point through a landslide.

THE COURTS.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, the First Magistrate, was unable to sit at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning, and the Second Magistrate, Major C. Wilson, took the cases. A number of opium prosecutions had to be adjourned because the necessary certificates from the Government Analyst had not arrived.

The sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was also adjourned.

IN THE HAPPY VALLEY.

As usual the Happy Valley came in for its full share of excitement during the typhoon and, witnessed in broad daylight, the height of the gale, the elements provided an interesting and thrilling spectacle. The new nullah in Village Road and the one recently enlarged which joins it near the Race Course Stand were soon overflowing, for they could not cope with the raging torrent from the hillside; and very soon half the Happy Valley was inundated with a sand-coloured sea. The wind, whistling and shrieking from all directions ploughed the water into real waves and sheets of rain skinned the surface more swiftly and dangerously than sunlight and shadow across a field of corn.

Floating Debris.

In the middle of the Valley various objects, branches of trees, coolie hats and an umbrella, tossed about not unlike a school of porpoises. When the nullah overflowed into the Valley, race-course coolies braved the wind and rain in full force to save the poles and stumps of the railings which were being rapidly dispersed across the Valley and one could not help admiring the dogged way in which, in spite of the difficulty of keeping their feet, they endeavoured to keep their heads properly equipped with their large and unwieldy coolie hats.

Suspension of the Trams.

In the road-way branches of trees of all sizes were to be found, and in consequence the tram-cars were suspended after 9 a.m. for the rest of the day. A pathetic sight was the dejected appearance of several fine palm trees with their branches hanging limply down.

At intervals one heard the shattering of window-panes and, of course, the rain did not entirely confine itself to the exterior of the houses and buckets were in great demand.

The stand in the baseball ground was blown down and yesterday was little more than a mass of debris, while a telegraph pole and several trees near Craigiepower Club house also showed that they had received a bad buffeting from the typhoon.

One of the private stands at the Race Course was also badly damaged.

OVER AT KOWLOON.

"THE PENINSULAR HOTEL TREMBLED."

Thirty minutes before the crack of the gun signals gave warning of the typhoon's arrival, the wind had already begun its work of destruction on the Peninsula. At about 10 o'clock the Indian-traffic constable's "sentry" box opposite the Peninsula Hotel was bowled over by the full force of the wind that tore down Nathan Road.

A moment before, the constable had stepped outside, said a soldier who watched the box from the barrack window; and when he turned round the box was lying flat on the road.

Within a few minutes the soldiers in the barracks saw a motor bus thrown violently on its side as it was in the act of turning from Nathan Road into Salisbury Road. The driver jumped out immediately and ran for safety, but when a group of soldiers reached to the bus to give assistance, they found that the only person in the overturned body was the conductor. He was counting up his cash.

Military Mules Stamped.

As soon as the gun signal went all the soldiers quartered in the Peninsula—about 1,700 were ordered inside the building. About eighty mules stabled in three matsheds adjacent to the hotel were immediately turned out and driven down into Chatham Road, since it was considered probable that the frail buildings would collapse. During the afternoon one of them was completely destroyed and the other two were badly battered.

Within half an hour the animals came galloping back in terror to the stables, and finding the doors locked, they whinnied loudly for admission. During their headlong dash many fell heavily and slid for yards, but none was severely hurt. Sir charges were later taken into the Peninsula and kept there for the night. Two mules belonging to the Royal Artillery fell into the harbour and were drowned.

One or two animals received bad cuts from flying iron, but most were in good trim yesterday. "When a young lady came to give sugar to my mules, they'll be surprised to find 'em all cut up," said the sergeant in charge. "I had a young lady round last night."

The wind continued to increase during the morning, and at about noon it was thought to have reached its climax. But the worst was to come. Soon after noon a boy named Eric Fleming (12) was snatched from the path alongside the railway line and hurled against the iron fencing more than twenty yards away. He was picked up unconscious and taken into the Y.M.C.A. by a resident, who was also badly cut by being flung against the same railings. The boy had received a severe cut on the head, but after medical treatment he was allowed to go home.

Roads Flooded: Trees Down.

By this time all the trees in the path of the typhoon had been almost stripped of their leaves, and several trunks lay upon the ground. As the force of the wind increased it was impossible to see more than a few yards, and the fannels of the liners in the harbour that had been visible all morning were now blotted out. Roads were flooded to a depth of many inches with brown water. During the afternoon Canton Road held more than two and a half feet of water.

Kowloon Taxi Company's Garage Scattered.

A signal and a telegraph pole that had been receiving the force of the hurricane collapsed at about 3.30. A few minutes later the roof of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxi Company's building was lifted in its entirety several feet into the air and scattered in fragments along the road almost up to the godown gates. The next 150-mile-an-hour blast knocked the whole building to the ground with a heavy crash, burying about 30 motor cars and one man. As soon as the roof went the eight other men who were in the building at the time ran for safety, but one remained behind to try to get a car out. He was pinned in his seat by a beam that crushed the whole front of the car. Almost immediately he was extricated by the fire brigade and sent badly injured to hospital.

Peninsula Hotel Unroofed.

The typhoon had now reached its maximum velocity. The glass roof on the seventh-floor hall-room of the Peninsula was blown off and thrown in pieces to the road, where it crashed into fragments with a sound like bombs. The roofless aperture began to admit torrents of water, so about 50 men of the Scots Guards were sent up with buckets to bail the water out. Despite their efforts, a considerable quantity of water penetrated the building and soaked some of the bedding. Down below the tall windows of the sergeants' bar had given way allowing the full force of the wind and rain into the room. Other windows were protected by shoring them up with forms turned on end.

"We Had to Drink Our Beer in the Dark."

"We sat there all the afternoon watching the windows swaying back-

wards and forwards," said a sergeant. "We could feel the vibration of the building through our feet on the floor," he added. "Chaps on the fourth floor said they felt trembling when the wind was at its height. One of the beds was swaying regularly, although there was not a breath of wind in the room."

The sergeants' mess was flooded, and the whole ground floor held about four inches of water during the afternoon. A number of men went down for their dinner and tea in bathing costumes. "We were thoroughly enjoying it," said one, "I have been in Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, but I don't think I have ever seen anything quite so bad as that typhoon. There wasn't a candle in the place—we had to drink our beer in the dark. They got one or two hurricane lamps later."

Even the most miserable conditions are not enough to damp a soldier's spirits. There was "business as usual," and even a kit inspection during the day.

The impossibility of obtaining provisions forced the Peninsula men to fall back upon their iron rations. All the ordinary food they could get was half a slice of bread and a cup of tea each.

Two Fatalities.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon 199, Nam Sung Street, a stone house, collapsed with a roar that was heard all over the storm. Of the six inhabitants two were buried beneath masses of stone and killed immediately; four others were injured and sent to the hospital suffering from fractures. The Kowloon Fire Brigade answered the call with two engines, which were not at first able to make any progress towards the scene of the disaster. They arrived in time to extricate the injured persons.

Aeroplane Wing Tips and Rudders Twisted.

During the afternoon the Kai-Tak aerodrome was struck by the full velocity of the wind. Matsheds were blown down and stripped of their roofs, and although the aeroplanes were carefully watched and protected, several of them were damaged. Of about twenty machines in sheds, six were put out of action temporarily. The aluminium wing tips were twisted in some cases and in others the rudder was bent. A *Daily Press* reporter was told yesterday that the damage was repairable in 24 hours, and that hard work will put them all right again within a week.

"We saved what we could," said an officer yesterday. "I didn't think it was really serious, although one was liable to be hit by flying wreckage." When the typhoon struck the camp the force of 120 miles per hour was estimated by the permission of Sub-Inspector Phillips, to Kowloon Police Station.

The accident that caused the most regret among the men was the destruction of the N.A.A.F.I. canteen. Nearly every man suffered damage to his personal property, but what was that to the loss of good old "Naffy"? This morning the whole camp looked ruined and forlorn. Water was everywhere, roofs lay in fragments all about the ground, kit-bags were piled high in their storage room, all soaked through. The heaviest loss is considered to be of personal property. One officer is said to have lost over \$100 worth, including new uniforms. Most of the men considered the typhoon "not bad." They had been expecting something even more fearful than a typhoon.

At Shamshui Camp.

Little damage was done to the barracks at Shamshui Camp, for the wind seldom exceeded 70 or 80 miles an hour, even when the typhoon raged at its height. Here also the "Naffy" was temporarily put out of action, but to the great delight of the men it was quickly reopened. As soon as the gun signal was heard at about 10 o'clock the typhoon bars were put up and all the men ordered inside the buildings. They were not allowed out until 8 o'clock. The damage was no worse than what a March gale might have accomplished. A few tin chimneys had been snatched from the roofs, and a few windows were broken.

No Trains or Electric Light.

After about 2 o'clock not a single man was seen in the streets at Kowloon. All the vehicles, and even the trains, had ceased to run early in the morning. The 3 p.m. train to Canton was suspended, and the morning train from Canton arrived here at 8 o'clock instead of 12. The 3.20 train from Canton arrived at 10.

When dusk fell there was no electric light in Kowloon, for it had been cut off at the main station after the collapse of the garage in Salisbury Road. It was considered that wires in damage buildings might endanger life. The lights of Mount Victoria rose the same as ever over the harbour, a reassurance to nervous people.

CHINESE ELECTROCUTED.

Walking in Public Square Street, Yau-mati, near Nathan Road, on Saturday evening, a Chinese was electrocuted.

It appears that the typhoon had broken down a live electric wire, belonging to the China Light and Power Company's connections, and that the man either caught hold of it accidentally or trod on it.

(Continued on page 10.)

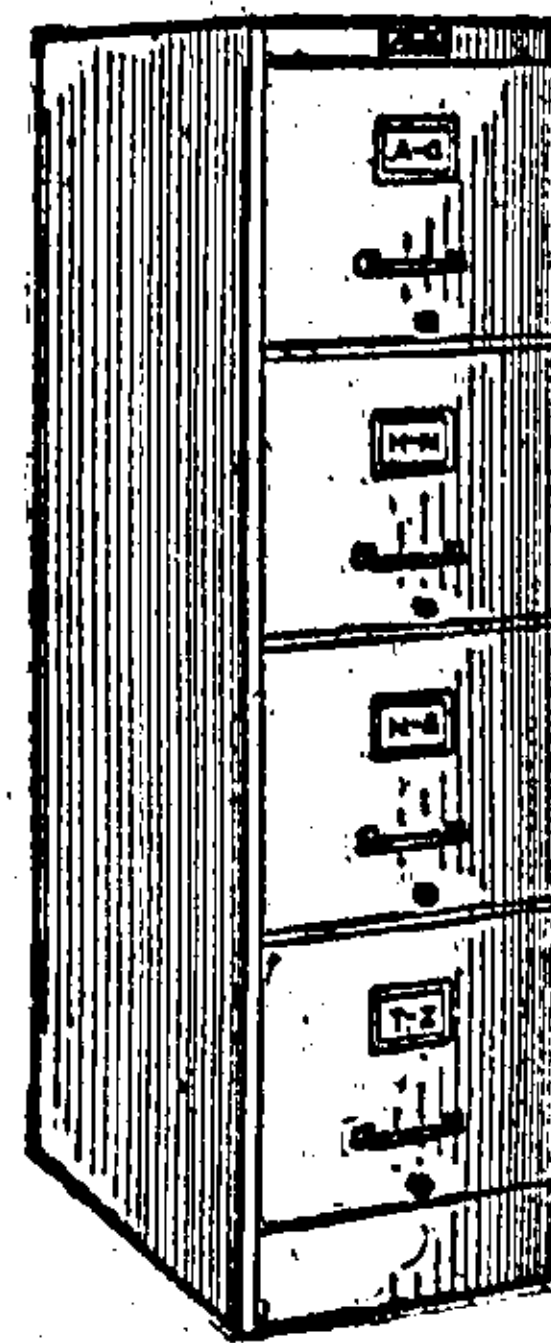
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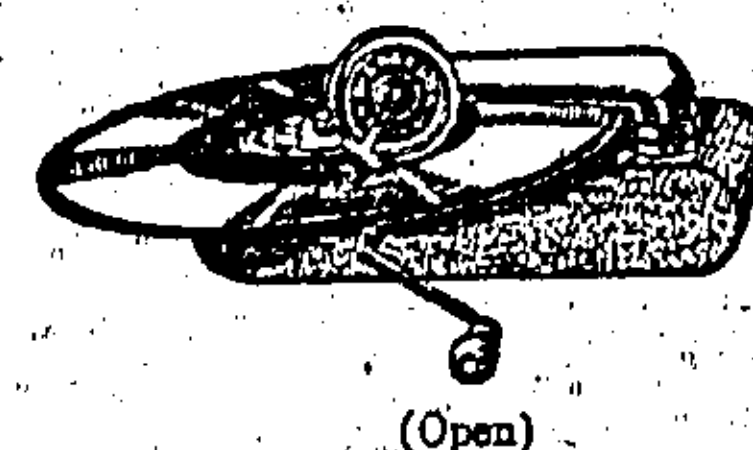
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W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary,
Hong Kong, 22nd Aug., 1927. [5337]

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W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary,
P.O. Box 233. [5237]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

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P.O. Box 233. [5238]

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 22nd, 1927

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE ON THE WANE.

THAT the Russians received a serious set back as a result of the rupture of relations with Great Britain cannot now be gainsaid. One has but to read the Continental Press to see how generally the action is applauded. Whatever Great Britain may have lost in trade, it has, by taking this definite and honourable decision, reaffirmed its position as a leader in European politics and at the same time has caused the Russians such a loss of reputation as to endanger the regime in Moscow. This is evidenced by the assassinations and attempts on the lives of Soviet officials, both inside and outside the country. The violent repressive methods of the present Russian Government is further proof of the weakness and fear which overshadows the present Russian Administration. Such treatment as has been meted out lately to political offenders in Soviet Russia rivals, if it does not surpass, the cruelties and horrors of the Czarist system. The judicial murders have alienated the labour movement in England, which by resolution has condemned these methods of barbarism—and further—it has been clearly indicated that English labour is determined to keep independent. The triumph of T. H. Thomas in the Railway Conference followed his repudiation and denunciation of the Russian attempts

to undermine the loyalty of the English workers. The miners, too, have started a separate organization free from the domination of Cook, that humble disciple of LENIN, in order to achieve by constitutional methods what cannot be achieved by Bolshevik means.

It was impossible to believe that British labour would come under the control of Moscow for the latter is merely an upstart in the parliament of labour. It was in Britain that the worker learned to combine, and by legal methods won for himself such a position of importance as to secure, by open election, the control of the Government of the nation for a time. To be dragged at the heels of Moscow, therefore, was degrading. It meant that British labour was content to accept orders from abroad. Such a situation was obviously distasteful to the proudest and most efficient body of workers in the world, and in no uncertain terms it has now been announced that this alien Russian influence must cease.

The failure of Russia too in the East is a welcome sign of returning sanity. Even the Chinese realize now that Russian sympathy and aid, were given not in any disinterested spirit of affection but merely to rouse the latent forces of hatred and embroil China with Foreign Powers in general and Britain in particular. The Soviet declarations of sympathy for China in her difficulties were the most blatant pieces of hypocrisy, designed to cover up a fanatical hatred of other countries which could not be openly attacked. The failure of the Russian system throughout the world at the present time seems to be complete and it is inconceivable that this system, after the exposures it has suffered in recent months, and the "loss of face" to which it has been subjected, can maintain itself even within its own borders for any length of time. When it does perish, as assuredly it must, there will be none to do it reverence. That it has continued so long is due to the intense reaction against Capitalism, and also to the war weariness of those powers who have been provoked by Russia beyond endurance.

One Chinese case of small-pox was reported on Friday.

There will be a social for Service men held on the roof of St. Peter's Young Men's Club to-night, beginning at 8.30.

The Hong Kong Philharmonic Society hold their first chorus rehearsal of "Merrie England" at St. John's Cathedral Hall to-day, at 5.30 p.m.

It is notified that the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United States of Mexico has been prolonged until the 31st December, 1927.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Cricket League is to be held in the Sanitary Board Room, third floor, Post Office Building, on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

It is notified that, at the expiration of three months The Shing Fat Steamship Company, Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

To mark the opening of the Bombay Cafe, 83, Nathan Road, and 11, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon, yesterday, there was a tea-party at the Cafe in Nathan Road. The Cafe promises to become very popular with Kowloon residents.

A final dividend is to be declared in the matter of The Hong Fung Firm, of No. 116, Connaught Road West, who were adjudged bankrupt on June 11th, 1927. Notice is also given that a first and final dividend of 100 per centum has been declared in the matter of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

An Order-in-Council states that H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the duration of the rights, powers and privileges granted, made and maintained under the provisions of the Rope Company's Tramway Ordinance, 1901, shall be extended for a period of one year from the 15th day of December, 1927.

A concert, given by the military bands of the Colony and a versatile company of local artists is to be held at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday, September 3rd, for the purpose of raising funds for an entertainment for Service men on the following Saturday. At this concert the Club will cater for a thousand.

Lady Clementi was present during the enjoyable programme given at the weekly Friday night concert at the "Cheer O." During the evening, Mrs. Coates paid a visit, and was accorded a hearty reception by the Service men. The men sang "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow," and gave her three cheers and a tiger.

The following additions to the list of persons authorised by the Governor to sign medical certificates of the cause of death for the purposes of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, is published for general information: Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jemadar Kirdar Nath, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jemadar Niranjan Luthianvi, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

The police have discovered the body of a Chinese woman named Lam Wo Kin, who has been missing for some time. The woman was said to be 21 years of age and lived at an unnumbered hut in Sam Chuen village. Her body was discovered at a village called Sum Tsang. It is not yet known whether she committed suicide or met with foul play but her husband and an uncle are detained by the police. It is believed that certain marks on the neck of the deceased will reveal whether she was murdered or not.

An important meeting of the Rugby Section of the Hong Kong Football Club will be held to-day in Union Building (fourth floor), Pedder Street (by kind permission of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.) when officers will be elected for the coming season, and proposals regarding the coming season's programme will be considered before being submitted to the general meeting of the Football Club to be held next Friday.

Arrangements have been practically completed for the use of a ground, and a comprehensive series of matches, including all H.M. Forces stationed in the Colony, is contemplated.

LOCAL ACCIDENTS.

ITEMS FROM POLICE REPORTS.

Police reports on Saturday contained the following notifications of traffic accidents.

A Chinese woman, aged 32, received injuries while trying to alight from a moving tram-car on Praya East, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A motor lorry attempted to overtake a tram-car near Bay View Police Station and in doing so ran into the fore portion of the car, causing damage to the extent of \$130. The tram driver received a few minor cuts on his hands and wrists.

A small boy of five years of age was knocked down by a motor lorry near Reclamation Street, Yau-mat. It seems, from the lorry driver's report, that the boy suddenly ran from the pavement into the road in front of the vehicle. The driver could not pull up, although he swerved, and was unable to avoid the accident.

THE FINANCIAL TANGLE.

WEAKENING CANTON GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY WATCHING NANKING.

MERCHANTS RESISTING LUXURY TAX.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Merchants in Canton are now being asked to take up \$500,000 worth of the third series of Kuomintang Military Bonds. The merchants are trying to get out of it but the authorities are insistent.

The banknotes of the Kuomintang Central Bank in Canton are still redeemable, and the "counter-revolutionary" accusation that the institution is insolvent may be premature. Its supporters declare that as long as the Kuomintang is in existence the bank will stand. Since the resignation of Chiang Kai Shek and the crisis in the Nanking Government the loss of morale in Canton has been reflected in the falling value of these bank's notes. They have been down to 70 per cent. of their par value and have even been refused in certain quarters. All businesses have been very unwilling to transact any deals in this currency. This financial crisis is undermining the Government, and the authorities are attempting to interfere, with the usual lack of success when it comes to finance and a public authority. Proclamations have been issued denouncing "treacherous money speculators" and a number of real or supposed offenders have been arrested and flung into gaol.

A sign that the Government is losing ground is that the merchants along the 17th and the 18th Wards in Canton, the busiest sections of the City, are quite boldly refusing to pay the luxury tax which is collected in the form of revenue stamps on counter checks. The Ward Committees have decided rather to go to gaol than pay what they term an unreasonable tax. As they know they cannot all be imprisoned each one trusts he will not be among the unlucky minority. They will pay those unfortunate enough to be arrested at the rate of three dollars a day while they remain in gaol upholding the principle for which all are struggling. In the meantime, efforts are being made to have the tax repealed.

The pro-Nanking faction during their period of control in Canton since April 15th, succeeded in getting \$1,500,000 out of the merchants under the pretext of paying off and disbanding those of the 1925 anti-British strikers who are still unemployed. The merchants paid up rather unwillingly and since the collection of the fund nothing has been done for the idle workers. If the expected change of administration takes place it is feared that whoever now has the money will walk away with it under one pretext or another. The strikers are angrily demanding their relief bonus to be paid at once, but those in charge of the money are no fools. Until the money is actually paid to the workers, the suspicion that it or at least the interest on it is being either misappropriated, or at best devoted to military aims will remain.

Mr. Koo Ying Fun, the Finance Minister of the Nanking Government and concurrently Chief of the Financial Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, is expected to return to Canton from Wuchow. Mr. Koo has been in Wuchow since the 18th inst., where he has been consulting General Li Tsai Hsin with regard to the present political situation in Kwangtung. Mr. Koo has telegraphed to Canton that he will return to there to-day with General Li. But General Li is not likely to return to Canton so early. He is at Wuchow attending his mother's funeral and the rites are expected to last until General Li can see quite clearly which political faction it will be his duty to support.

(Continued on next Column.)

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

THE READINGS FOR JULY.

89 INCHES OF RAIN SO FAR.

The Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory during the month of July show that the average mean temperature was 81.9 (compared with 81.6 degrees in June, 75.6 in May, 67.9 in April, 60.1 in March and 53.5 in February).

The highest reading was 90.5 on the 17th, and 90 on the 18th (the highest in June was 91.2 on the 29th). The lowest reading was 73.7 on the 28th. The maximum temperatures recorded varied between 83 and 89, the general readings being 84 to 87. On 23 days out of the 31 the minimum readings went down below eighty varying from 79 to 77.

There were 161 hours of sunshine (compared with 101 hours in June, 117 in May, 105 in April, 65 in March, 43 in February and 137 in January).

There were 18.735 inches of rain (compared with 11.680 in June, 25.445 in May, 7.125 in April, 4.535 in March and 4.35 in February).

[Note: The total rainfall up to yesterday morning is now about 89.3 inches for the year.]

The average humidity during July was 84 (compared with 84 in June, 86 in May, 84 in April, 80 in March, 73 in February and 74 in January).

The rainfall for the month of July at the Botanical Gardens was 21.85ins. on 26 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 16.71ins. on 23 days, and at the Police Station, Tai-po, it was 26.84ins. on 17 days.

The lowest reading of the barometer (M.S.L.) was 29.946 ins. at 3h. 15m. on the 25th.

The maximum squall velocity, as recorded by the Dines-Baxendell anemograph, was at the rate of 73 miles per hour at 3h. 20m. on the 25th.

Most of the military faction in Canton are anxiously awaiting news from Nanking before deciding what to do. A number of them have already left Canton for Shanghai in order to be near Nanking and so better able to make wise decisions.

Overseas Chinese in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere are cabling their clubs at Canton advising support of General Chiang Kai Shek, whose return to military control at Nanking is, they say, desired by Chinese abroad.

The s.s. Kwong Lee has been chartered by the Canton Military Authorities to be in readiness to convey Southern troops to the Yangtze ports.

General Huang Shao Hung, chief militarist of Kwangsi, and virtually king of a rather illiterate province knows how to take a safe line in politics. When interviewed by a vernacular press correspondent the other day, General Huang stated that he would co-operate with General Chiang Kai Shek, but, at the same time, he was in favour of the re-unification of Nanking and Hankow. His pronouncement will offend no one, and his position in Kwangsi remains assured.

The ferryman in Canton are charging two cents for a trip across the river, instead of the legal charge of one cent. The owners of the wharves also wish to charge higher rentals. This means that the boatmen will have to part with some of their increased earnings, and they are not willing to do so. By the dispute, the public is put to a great deal of inconvenience, but the local authorities are afraid to mediate, and on urgent request of the public, the boatmen have decided to resume service but not to pay the increased rent.

Mr. Y. P. Hsieh, a socialist, but not a Bolshevik, has been permitted to return to Canton, the Kuomintang Authorities having decided to withdraw the warrant for his arrest. Mr. Hsieh was a strong opponent of Bolshevism and of Borodin's dictatorship. The "Prince" clique was responsible for his exile from the Southern Capital. Now the "Prince" clique is also turning against the Soviet Mission and there is at the moment an eager wish to disown Red control of affairs in Kuomintang Territory.

The Canton Administration Council have passed a special taxation order of 50 cents a mou on farm land payable with the annual payment on farm tax. The money is to be put towards the construction of public roads. The present Commissioner of Public Highways in Kwangtung is Mr. Albert H. S. Chick, a returned student from America.

NANKING AND HANKOW CO-OPERATING.

NANKING AND HANKOW TO CO-OPERATE SHORTLY.

HANKOWITES REMOVING TO NANKING.
REINFORCEMENTS HASTENING DOWN-RIVER.

NORTHERN GENERAL STEADILY ADVANCING.
SUN CHUAN FANG TO ENTER NANKING SOON.

FENG JUNIOR HEARTILY DENOUNCES FENG SENIOR.

"Evidently the Hankow 'Moderates' and the dejected Nankingites intend to overlook their differences and join forces with headquarters at Nanking. The Hankowites appear to be actually on their way to Nanking, and it will be interesting to note how they get along now that the Bolshevik representatives have been eliminated.

It would appear that the civilian members are more inclined to come to a friendly settlement than are the military members, as it is reported that at least two of Nanking's generals have gone off on their own and are probably pondering on which side they will next appear.

Meanwhile, the victorious North are gradually advancing on Nanking, and there can be little doubt that it will be in their possession before long.

Marshal Feng appears to have rather over-reached himself in his many recent divagations, with the result that, with the departure of Chiang Kai Shek (to whom he seems latterly to have been genuinely attached) he finds himself wanted neither by the one side nor the other. Perhaps that "fellow-feeling" that is said to make us "wondrous kind" will cause the reconstituted Kuomintang to look more complacently towards the ex-Christian General than they appear to be inclined to do at present.

FROM FENG JUNIOR TO FENG SENIOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, August 21st.
The *Pravda* publishes a striking letter from Feng Hong Kuo, son of Feng Yu Hsiang, bitterly reproaching his father for withdrawing his support from the ex-Soviet Government.

He says: "Inasmuch as I know your opportunism and ambitious, obstinate character, I am not surprised at your passing over to the 'side' of the counter-revolution," and concludes by declaring that henceforth he will lead a strong fight against his father.

HANKOW'S CURRENCY.

HOW SURTAXES AND TAXES ARE PAYABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 21st.
A telegram from Hankow, dated the 19th inst., states that commencing to-day the surtaxes and dyke tax will be payable in silver in accordance with the Government mandate. The ordinary 5 per cent. duty is still payable in paper money, for which \$220 is equivalent to \$100 Mexican dollars. This will result in the Customs revenue being gutted by depreciated bank notes.

KUOMINTANG TROOPS' MOVEMENTS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 21st.
The 2nd Division of General Ho Ying Chien's troops was transported to Yangtze, South Kiangsu, on the Anhui-Kiangsu border, by train, while another force, under General Ho Yiu Chao, retreated east of Nanking. Everything points to Nanking shortly falling into the hands of the Northerners.

"Moderates" For Nanking.
Messrs. Wang Ching Wei, Tan Yan Kai and Sun Fo telegraphed to Nanking on the 19th inst. declaring that they would soon go to Nanking. They also assured the Nanking authorities that they would extend a helping hand to fight the invading Northerners and hoped that the Southerners at the front should resist the Northern invasion single-headed before reinforcements from Hankow arrived.

The Hankow leaders intend to call a joint conference of members of the Central Executive Committee and the Court of Supervision of the Nationalist Government at Nanking in order to settle impending problems. They have decided to continue the movement with regard to Customs autonomy, the withdrawal of foreign settlements and the abolition of "unequal treaties."

According to the *Toho News* Agency, the main Southern forces have retreated to Chinkiang and the Northerners continue to press southwards. Nanking is now in a critical condition. Generals Chu Yu Pok and Sun Chuan Fang are now at Pengpu directing operations.

NEW COMMANDER OF SHANGHAI AND WOOSUNG.

DISSENTION AMONG THE KUOMINTANG TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 21st.
General, Pai Ching Hsi, whose troops in the vicinity of Shanghai have been strongly reinforced during the past few days, has issued a proclamation announcing his appointment as Garrison Commander of Woosung and Shanghai Districts, adding that all armed forces therein, including the police, are henceforth under his control.

General Yang Hu apparently has accepted subordination to Pai Ching Hsi, while Chow Feng Chi has retired to Hangchow disgruntled.

Ho Ying Ching is objecting to the policy of handing over control of the Government to the Wuhanites and is withdrawing his forces from Chinkiang and Nanking for Soochow, thence along the Grand Canal to Chekiang, leaving Li Tsung Jen, commander of the 7th Army, in control of Nanking pending the arrival of the Wuhan forces, which continue down-river from Hankow daily.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE YANGTZE PORTS.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, August 20th.
Considerable troop movements down the river commenced yesterday.

From Shanghai reports it is understood that Wuhan troops are to be moved to Nanking to assist Nationalists.

ANKING, August 20th.
A British ship was fired on from South bank below Nanking to-day. H.M.S. *Woodlark* silenced it.

Rifle and machine gunfire has continued from Pukow artillery fire against the military objects in Nanking.

SHANGHAI, August 20th.
Two Southern men-of-war, believed to be two cruisers, approached and opened fire on Woosung at dawn this morning.

The forts replied.
A small fire started in town. The vessels withdrew from range of forts.

NANKING, August 20th.
H.M.S. *Hawkins* landed a detachment of Royal Marines to-day without incident.

The arrival of Royal Marines is reported to have caused a profound impression in the city.

Northerners from Pukow carried out desultory firing against Lion Hill, which was erratically returned.

Sun Chuan Fang is expected in Nanking within a fortnight.

Nanking Government is unstable owing to lack of funds but is reported to be conciliatory to Sun Chuan Fang while definitely anti-Feng Yu Hsiang.

CHINESE IN MANILA. MUST REGISTER WISH TO RETURN.

The first of a series of regulations designed to restrict Chinese immigration into the Philippines has been Insular Collector of Customs. The order requires every Chinese merchant residing in the islands who desires to go to China temporarily to transmit to the Collector of Customs of the district wherein his mercantile establishment is located, an application for readmission into the islands ten days prior to his departure. The application shall contain, among other things, data relating to the business of the applicant, and it must be accompanied by the affidavits of two witnesses who are not Chinese.

The principal object of the circular is to curtail as much as possible the present practice of Chinese residents in the islands going to their country for short periods during the year, and bringing upon their return persons who are alleged to be members of their families.

U.S. MAIL TO EUROPE.

SEAPLANES TO RUSH OUT 500 MILES TO SEA.

THRILLING INNOVATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BOSTON, August 21st.
The Shipping Board, Navy and Post Office are combining in an attempt to expedite the mail to Europe. To-morrow a fast seaplane will undertake the *Leriatan* 500 miles out and drop the latest mail bags from New York by means of 500 feet of rope.

If the experiment is successful it will be continued regularly.

THE LATEST PACIFIC FLIGHT.

FROM HONOLULU TO HONG KONG.

PILOT LOSES CONTROL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OAKLAND, Cal., August 20th.
Captain William Erwin has started on his flight to Honolulu and thence to Hong Kong.

Losses Control.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20th.
Erwin has sent out an "S.O.S." that he had lost control of his aeroplane, which is named the *Spirit of Dallas*. It was entered for the Dole race to Hawaii but failed to start and is now flying with a navigator to Hong Kong for a prize of \$25,000. Erwin intended to fly a zigzag course to Honolulu with a hope of sighting the two missing Dole aeroplanes.

Startling Wireless Message.

LOS ANGELES, August 20th.
An amateur wireless operator announces he intercepted a message from a ship reporting the finding at sea of a derelict aeroplane and a raft carrying a man and the body of a woman.

The biplane *Miss Doran*, which may prove to be the disabled machine picked up by a wireless enthusiast, had on board, in addition to the young lady bearing the name, John Pedlar and Lt. V. A. R. Knope.

Messrs. Jack Frost and Gordon Scott were aboard the monoplane *Golden Eagle*.

Wm. P. Erwin is piloting the monoplane *Dallas Spirit* and is accompanied by A. H. Eichwaet.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

LAUNCHED AT KIEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KIEL, August 20th.
The 6,000-ton cruiser *Karlruhe* has been launched from the Germania Shipyards.

U.S. MARINE SERGEANT'S FUNERAL.

DEATH FROM HEAT AT TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, July 20th.
A funeral ceremony was held at Woodrow Wilson Street field yesterday morning for Sergeant James Patrick Kealy, of the 6th Regiment, 7th Company, United States Marines, whose death from heat exhaustion took place in hospital on the afternoon of the 26th. The military proceedings were of an appropriately impressive character, and full honours were paid to the passing of one of the oldest and most popular members of the Corps. Chaplain Edell of the U.S.M.C. was present.

Sergeant Kealy, who was a native of Windgat, Ireland, and was 34 years of age, joined the U.S. Marines in December of 1903.

Sergeant Kealy was taken ill in camp as a result of the excessive heat, and was immediately conveyed to the hospital. He died, however, ten minutes after admission.

SACCO AND VANZETTI.

PREPARING THE EXECUTIONS.

FURTHER APPEALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 20th.
A cablegram, signed by George Hicks and F. O. Roberts, chairman of the Trade Union Congress of the General Council and Labour Party, respectively, sent to Governor Fuller asking clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti, says: "Their position excites compassionate feelings in millions of working people, who in no way condone murder or outrage or criticize unfairly American legal methods. America's prestige will not suffer unfairly in the world's eye, if mercy is shown in view of the widespread doubt with regard to the justice of their conviction. We urge you, in the name of humanity to liberate both."

A Demand From Switzerland.

GENEVA, August 20th.
3,000 persons were present at a meeting of protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, which called to Governor Fuller demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti and also adopting a resolution in favour of a boycott of all American products, including films.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]
Writ Refused: Also Permission to Appeal.

BOSTON, August 20th.
Mr. Arthur Hill, chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, stated that Justice James Morton of the Federal District Court, refused to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and also refused permission to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeal.

The Only Chance.

The only chance of the postponement of the Sacco-Vanzetti executions now seems to be the possibility of the Federal Court approving the application to review the case, but the prison authorities are meanwhile preparing for the execution of Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros shortly after midnight on Tuesday morning.

Appeal to Good Citizens.
Representing Governor Fuller at the annual Norfolk County Fair, Major Howard, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration, appealed to all good citizens to support the Governor against those seeking to intimidate the authorities and overturn the institutions of the Commonwealth.

New York Lukewarm.

NEW YORK, August 21st.
The Central Trades and Labour Council have decided not to join the proposed general strike on Monday in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A One-Hour General Strike.

MEXICO CITY, August 21st.
The annual convention of the Regional Confederation of Labour, the dominant Labour organization of Mexico, have adopted a resolution ordering a one-hour general strike throughout Mexico in the event of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

[Earlier telegrams on page 2.]

MUSICAL SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

BAND OF 1st BATTN. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGT.

The band of the 1st Queen's took part at the Cathedral. Evenson Massenet's "Angelus" opened the service, and the music for the hymns was played by the band. The Male Voice Choir sang the anthem "I pray the Father" (Torrance). The second hymn was followed by Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," and the service closed with Wagner's "Entry of the Gods into Valhalla."

The band was conducted by Band Sergeant F. Manley and the full programme was as follows:—
1—"The Angelus" Massenet.
2—"Morning" from "Peer Gyn" Grieg.
3—Hymn 24—"Sun of my Soul" (Torrance).
4—Male Voice Choir Anthem "I pray the Father" Torrance.
5—Hymn 178 "Jesus, the very thought of Thee."
6—2nd Movement from "The Unfinished Symphony" Schubert.
7—Hymn 215 "The Church's one foundation."
8—Fugue in G-Minor "Each."
9—"Entry of the Gods into Valhalla" from "The Rhinegold" Wagner.

U.S. COTTON.

"DECIDEDLY BULLISH BOLL- WEEVIL REPORT."

QUOTATIONS FORCED UP.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 21st.
The decidedly bullish bollweevil report caused very heavy buying, quotations being forced up over \$3 a bale. The report showed conspicuous increase of infestation in the cotton belt and led to predictions that the next Government report would indicate greater losses than estimated on the 8th inst. when cotton rose to \$10 a bale.

CAESAR OF THE "REVENGE."

Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, watched the Fleet Regatta in Weymouth Bay with Caesar his cocker spaniel, standing beside him on the quarter-deck of the *Revenge*.

When Sir Henry gave up his command on August 15th Caesar had also completed his three years' service, and left the Fleet.

"Caesar and I are never apart," said Sir Henry to a correspondent, "and I will never submit to being photographed or filmed unless I have him with me."

Caesar is a great favourite with the Fleet, and has travelled thousands of miles in the *Revenge*.

USE OF FIST INSTEAD OF KNIFE.

REMARKABLE CHANGE IN COLOMBO REVEALED.

The figures prepared by the Crime Police, Colombo, for the first six months of this year, reveal an interesting state of affairs says the *Times of Ceylon*. For a number of years the prevalence of knifing in Ceylon has been so acute that a number of schemes have been evolved for reducing it, including the teaching of boxing to a large number of youths. Since January there have been thirty-two cases of grievous hurt by use of the fist and only four cases of hurt by the knife. This indicates a remarkable change as in previous years assaults by the fist were hardly known while knife cases were very common.

SPLUTTERING COLONELS.

MOST COMPLAINTS FROM THEM.

What is wrong with our colonels? A West End tradesman, writing to *The Daily Mail*, says he has found that most of the letters of complaint he has received against his goods or his service come from retired colonels. He adds: "This fact is so strikingly demonstrated to me that colonels, on the whole, comprise the most complaining class in the country, that I kept my eyes on the correspondence columns of newspapers."

I discovered that more letters of a complaining nature are received from colonels than from all other army ranks put together. The "crusty colonel" has long been a subject for musical hall and comic-paper jokes, but my experience is that the majority of colonels are crusty. If I could carry on business according to my own whims and there must be many traders like me—I would display a notice, "No business done with colonels."

Champion "Grouchers."

A Government official who handles a large volume of letters received from the public criticising the public services of his department said:

Now you come to mention it, I find that we do get an altogether disproportionate amount of our complaints from colonels. After all, isn't colonel merely a stepping stone between major and brigadier? Yet majors never seem to complain, and brigadiers only do so in a hearty and helpful sort of way. Colonels, however, are usually bitter, and colonels of the Indian Army, retired, particularly so.

The *Daily Mail* gets more complaining letters from colonels than any other rank.

MUTINOUS SOVIET SAILORS.

KILL OFFICERS: SEVERELY WOUND CAPTAIN AND RAISE SOVIET FLAG.

FRENCH SHIP ALSO DISAPPEARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, August 20th.
The newspapers publish reports of a mutiny of Soviet sailors on the Egyptian steamer *Costi*, which left Solina for Alexandria on the 8th inst.

It appears that the *Costi* was originally a Russian vessel, retained by General Wrangel and eventually sold.

On the voyage from Solina some of the Russian members of the crew killed two of the ship's officers and severely wounded the captain. They took the vessel to Odessa, where the Soviet flag was hoisted.

The papers also state that it is feared a French ship of Russian origin, with a partly Russian crew, has disappeared.

More About the "Costi."

Moscow, August 21st.
Odessa District Court will shortly examine the claim of the Marine Administration for the return of the ex-Soviet Mercantile Fleet vessel *Inkerman*.

According to the official Tass Agency, the *Inkerman* belonged to the Russian Black Sea Mercantile Fleet and was taken by the White Guards when around Odessa in 1920 and subsequently sold to an Egyptian firm and renamed the *Costi*.

KIDNAPPED.

YOUNG SEAMAN'S STORY.

TYPHOON DID HIM A GOOD TURN.

A young Chinese aged 17 has reported to the Chung Chuen police, and through them to the Hong Kong police all about the ingenious manner in which he, his mother and his young brother were kidnapped, between Shaikwan and Lammas Island.

His story was that he is a seaman, and that last week two men, one of whom he knew, came on board the junk, and asked his father to go to a fishing stake at Aberdeen.

They left Shaikwan, and when off Pokfulam, his father told him that the two men were engaging the boat to take some dynamite from fishing junks at Aberdeen to Lin Tin Island. The mother and son demurred, but one of the men (the one they knew) said they must go. Off Lammas Island a fishing boat came alongside, and the mother and two sons were ordered to get into this boat, the men threatening them with a revolver. The men did not steal anything or ransack the junk, but after leaving only the father in the junk told him to go back to Yauwatt.

There were 20 men, 2 women and one girl in the kidnappers' boat, according to the story told by the 17-year-old seaman.

When Lin Tin was reached they soon had to leave on account of a typhoon, but at Sai Wan, near Cheng Chan, the 17-year-old seaman jumped overboard, swam ashore and reported the kidnapping to the Police, when he got back with a police escort the boat with his mother and younger brother had sailed.

A Chinese girl, who was knocked down by a motor lorry in the Central district during the week-end died yesterday morning in the hospital.

A small chimney fire broke out on Sunday evening in a house in Square Street, near the Man Mo Temple. An engine from the Central Fire Station was early on the scene, and the outbreak was extinguished without difficulty.

The Rev. Brother Aimar, Director of St. Joseph's College, who left on a health trip to the Straits Settlements had to undergo a slight operation to his nose in Singapore. This proved successful and he then proceeded to Penang to recuperate. He sailed on Friday by the *s.s. Attala Maru* from Singapore and is due here to-day, unless the steamer is delayed by the typhoon.

The "Our Cabaret" Company have closed their season at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, after a most successful run, and are now coming to the Theatre Royal on Thursday this week for a short season of three days. Amongst the sketches played this side will be one entitled "Disorderly Room"—the famous military burlesque written by Billy Bray and Mrs. McKillop first played in Britain in 1914, and after ward along the Western battle front, 1915-16. This sketch will be shown for the first time in the East.

SPORT OFF.

ALL FIXTURES CANCELLED.
NO PLAY POSSIBLE.

The severe "blow" of Saturday, and the heavy rainfall effectually put an end to whatever slight hopes were felt on Friday night that the sports programme would be carried through on Saturday.

Everything was of course, including the two baseball games arranged, golf at Fanling, the Lawn Bowls League matches, launch picnics, etc.

Yesterday flooded grounds prevented any sports from taking place. Tennis enthusiasts were disappointed at not being able to see Lum Poo Wah (the Australian Chinese player) matched against Lieut. Frowen, while the inter-Departmental Bowls match between the Harbour Department and the Police also had to be put off again. It will probably be played next week. The baseball game arranged for yesterday also had to go by the board.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Edinburgh, August 20th. Matches played on Saturday resulted as follows:—
Clyde 3, Boness 0.
Dundee 0, Motherwell 3.
Dunfermline 1, Airdrieonians 4.
Falkirk 5, St. Johnstone 1.
Hamilton 0, Celtic 0.
Hibernian 3, Cowdenbeath 0.
Kilmarnock 2, Partick 3.
Raith 2, Aberdeen 3.
Queen's Park 3, St. Mirren 4.
Rangers 4, Hearts 1.

LAWN TENNIS.

JAPAN TO MEET FRANCE IN DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Montreal, August 20th. Japan having eliminated Canada in the Davis Cup contest will meet France next week at Boston.

GREYHOUND RACING IN ENGLAND.

RESULT OF ITS "EXTRA-ORDINARY POPULARITY."

BIG PRICES FOR DOGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 20th. As a result of the extraordinary popularity of greyhound racing in England, first class greyhounds which cost 250 three months ago are now selling at from anything between £300 to £500.

£2,000 was paid for three dogs shipped to America, whither many dogs are being exported. Thirty-three Greyhound Racing Companies have been formed in England since January. Each of the tracks needs about 180 dogs to maintain racing, while the last issue of the stud book of the National Coursing Club for 1926 contained only 2,712 registrations, including dogs, bitches and whelps.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

RANELAGH VERDUN CUP.

The meeting of the French Polo Federation team (Messrs. V. Rosenthal, H. de Monbrion, H. Conturic, and J. F. Macaire) and a British Army team (Capt. C. Nicholson, Mr. E. H. Tyrrell, Mr. Nicholson, Capt. A. W. M. S. Pilkington, and Major T. L. Horn, all of the 16/8th Lancers) in the annual match for the Verdun Challenge Cup produced a capital game at Ranelagh.

After a very keen contest, and the starting of an extra period, the British Army team won by 5 goals to 4. Capt. Pilkington, who scored three times, and hit the decisive goal, was in great form, as was Mr. Conturic for the losers. The Silver Challenge Cup, which was given in 1922 by the Ranelagh Club, when this match was instituted to help to raise funds for the restoration of Verdun, was handed to the winners by Madame Thierry, as the French Ambassador was unable to be present.

At Hurlingham, in the semi-final of the Social Club's tournament, the Bucks Club "A" team beat the Cavalry Club "B" team by 7 goals to 3. In the semi-final round of the Hurlingham Military Handicap Cup tournament the 17/21st Lancers beat the 11th Hussars (received 12) by 16 goals to 10, and the King's Royal Grenadier Guards beat the Life Guards (received 19) by 16 goals to 11.

COUNTY CRICKET.

A "TYPHOON" IN ENGLAND.
ONLY ONE MATCH PLAYED QUT.

England seems to be enjoying much the same sort of weather as Hong Kong and yet another series of cricket matches has been practically wiped out by rain. Kent beat Somerset at Taunton but from every other county cricket centre only fragments of matches are reported. There were a few very fine individual performances, but under the circumstance their significance is not easy to gauge. There were centuries by Hardinge and E. Tyldesley, a fine piece of bowling by Wright of Kent and Jupp had two good innings and a useful bowling feat to his credit.

The following were the chief individual performances:—

Batting.

Hardinge (Kent)	154
E. Tyldesley (Lancs.)	82
Bryan (Kent)	124
Ashdown (Kent)	112
Jupp (Northants)	88
and	62

Bowling.

Wright (Kent)	6 for 29
Jupp (Northants)	5 " 62
Bowley (Sussex)	8 " 60

KENT DEFEAT SOMERSET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 19th. Playing at Taunton, Kent defeated Somerset by 319 runs.

In Kent's first innings, Hardinge contributed 154 and Ashdown 112, while the principal scorers in the second innings were Bryan with 124 and Hardinge 82 (not out).

Somerset's collapse in the second innings was mainly due to the bowling of Wright, who took six wickets for 29 runs.

Score:—
Kent: 343 and 243 for two wickets (declared).
Somerset: 214 and 52.

NOTTS v. NORTHANTS.

Jupp's Match.

In the match, Northampton v. Notts, at Northampton, Notts gained points on the first innings. For Northants Jupp made 88 in the first innings, 62 in the second knock, and with the ball, he took five wickets for 62 runs.

Score:—
Northants: 152 and 169 for six wickets.
Notts: 281 for six wickets (declared).

GLAMORGAN LEAD SUSSEX.

Playing at Cardiff, Glamorgan took first innings points off Sussex. For the visitors Bowley took six wickets for 69.

Score:—
Glamorgan: 207 for nine wickets (declared).
Sussex: 118.

LANCASHIRE v. NEW ZEALAND.

The match between Lancashire and New Zealand, at Manchester, was left drawn owing to rain. E. Tyldesley made 124 for Lancashire.

Score:—
Lancashire: 229.
New Zealand: 57 for one wicket.

In the following matches less than six hours' play was possible, and they do not count towards the championship.

Middlesex v. Worcester, at Lords. Middlesex had made 178 in their first innings, and Worcester had made 28, for the loss of two wickets.

Essex v. Gloucester, at Leyton. Gloucester had made 189 in their first innings, and Essex 75, for the loss of five wickets.

Warwickshire v. Surrey, at Birmingham. Surrey had made 231 in their first innings, and Warwick 52 for seven wickets.

Leicester v. Hampshire, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Leicester had made 134 in the first innings and Hampshire 81 for the loss of five wickets.

Derby v. Yorkshire, at Chesterfield. Derby had been dismissed for 157 and Yorkshire's score stood at 92 for the loss of five wickets.

WATER POLO.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The Water Polo League enters the third week of the competition today and two interesting matches are down for decision. The Royal Navy meet the King's Own Scottish Borderers at 6 p.m. following which the Victoria Recreation Club "A" will play the Scots Guards. Some fast play is expected.

THE TEST TRIAL.

"MIDDLE AGED" VETERANS CHOSEN.

SUTCLIFFE AND HALLOWS PUT ON 317 RUNS.

The following account of the Bristol Test Trial, by Mr. H. J. Henley in the *Daily Mail* will be of interest to lovers of the game—although we have had to wait some time for this amplification of Reuter's telegrams:

Few people outside the members of the Selection Committee can understand upon what lines the teams are chosen for the "Test Match Trials," or what particular purpose those games are expected to serve. At Bristol, for instance, where the second of three "trials," several middle-aged cricketers who are unlikely to be played in future Test matches had been given places.

So much for the curiosities of team selecting.

The wicket was "a sheer delight"—that was how Hendren described it, although he himself made only 20, yet "The Rest" made only 243, and for long periods they were striving painfully for runs.

Brighter things came when Bates—the Warwickshire Bates—entered to join Henne. In fact, the second hundred was made in an hour and a quarter. It must be admitted, however, that much of the "brightness" was the product of loose bowling—especially that of V. W. C. Jupp and Woolley.

Hearne Slow But Sure.

The Hearne-Bates partnership produced 91 runs, and Hearne went on to score 110, over which he lingered four and a quarter hours, and in the course of which he hit—or rather deflected—only five fours.

But if Hearne was not exactly entertaining he was always interesting. You cannot get a thrill out of cold science, but you cannot fail to be impressed by it.

When a batsman scores 110 out of a total of 243, with no one else, in spite of laboured defence, capable of gathering more than 40, he deserves something more than loud cheers.

Bates Strong and Sturdy.

Bates is not exactly a youngster—he was born in 1884—but so far he has not been seen in much of the limelight of "representative" cricket. He is strong and sturdy, not much of a stylist, but a man with a punch in his strokes. And at times he hit very hard at Bristol.

Apart from Hearne and Bates no one of "The Rest" enhanced his reputation, and after the score had reached 200 with only three wickets down came collapse.

Freeman was the most successful bowler—but everyone already knew the merits of his deceptive slow ball. The fielding was good, and Hammond showed again that he can field as well as bat.

But it was not comforting to find that Woolley was still considered one of the best possible men in the side of England's chosen. That quickness, that sureness of hand which once helped his country to win matches, are no longer his. Where is his successor?

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

Bristol, July 25th.

Where are our bowlers? That was a point that stood out among most other things here to-day. The wicket, it is true, was very easy, but as against this the fielding was quick and sure-handed.

Yet England were able to score hundred after hundred with every sign of ease. There was at times some sort of accuracy of length, but there was never any sign of inspiration shown by the bowlers.

There was little that was subtle, little that was tricky or clever. There was, however, much that was terrific.

Hobbs was out early in the day. He walked across the wicket in that wise way of his when he has made up his mind to play for defence, but for once in a way he did not cover the whole of the wicket with his pads. The result was that an unprotected leg stump was hit with some violence.

After that Sutcliffe and Hallows made "hay" of "The Rest's" bowling. The first wicket had fallen with the score at 17; the second did not fall until the total had reached 234. The surprise of the day, at least in regard to those who have seen him as a somewhat stodgy Yorkshire batsman, was Sutcliffe, but Sutcliffe, except when he plays time-limitless cricket in Australia, still regards a game as a game, at least when championship points are not at stake to subdue those splendid strokes that nature has given him.

Big Hitting.

There was nothing violent in the appearance of his hitting, but he made the ball travel when he cared, and although his biggest hits were made on the leg side, he gathered many and many a 4 by his off-driving left leg well across and the ball at the boundary almost before cover point had time to turn his head.

Hallows played a different type of game. He took nearly two hours and a half to score his first 50, but the man who heads England's batting averages was very quick on his feet when once he had settled down. There are so many shots in the locker of this tall left-hander. When he was out at last he had been "at the crease four hours and a half, and he had hit nine 4's and one 6, the last a big off-drive that sailed gaily over the crowd and nearly hit the next-door windows.

A "great blow" was the description of it by S. M. J. Woods, who has himself hit so many 6's in the West Country.

"A Hero's Death."

Yes, it was all good cricket, yet perhaps there is room for one word of criticism. Why do our batsmen forget the strokes of which they are capable until they have made close upon a hundred?

Sutcliffe went on batting for a long time after Hallows was out, and he died a hero's death in the end, caught in the deep field. He hit four 6's and seventeen 4's.

The Bristol crowd, always interested in every stroke, enjoyed the fine batsmanship, especially when Sutcliffe jumped out to hit, a thing so rare in these days, but they were, no doubt, hoping that something would happen so that their deservedly beloved Hammond could make his appearance. It was not until 5 o'clock, however, that Hammond had a chance to make his entrance.

Hammond, of course, is the cricketer of the year. He did not time the ball so well as usual, but he stayed long enough to show how hard he can hit the ball, and in the end the same question remained, Where are our young bowlers?

THE REST.

First Innings.	
Sandham, b. Larwood	27
Holmes, l.b.w., b. Jupp	17
Hearne, not out	110
Hendren, c. Livsey, b. Freeman ..	20
L. A. Bates, c. Hallows, b. Jupp ..	49
E. R. T. Holmes, b. Tate	5
A. G. Bates, b. Larwood	0
G. R. Jackson, l.b.w., b. Tate ..	3
G. Geary, l.b.w., b. Freeman ..	1
Sibbles, c. Woolley, Freeman ..	0
Clark, c. Hammond, b. Freeman ..	9
Extras	7
Total	248

Bowling Analysis.—Larwood 2 for 49, Tate 2 for 48, Jupp 2 for 65, Woolley 0 for 14, Freeman 4 for 47, Hammond 0 for 17.

ENGLAND.

First Innings.	
Hobbs, b. Clark	12
Sutcliffe, c. Bates, b. Sibbles ..	27
Hallows, b. Hearne	135
Hammond, c. and b. Sibbles ..	34
Woolley, run out	20
V. W. C. Jupp, c. Holmes	13
D. R. Jardine, not out	9
Tate, not out	2
Extras	9
Total (6 wks.)	461

Larwood, Freeman and Livsey to bat.

WHY A. P. F. CHAPMAN WAS NOT AT BRISTOL.

REPLY TO P. G. H. FENDER.

Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, seen at Hythe, made a statement replying to Mr. Percy Fender's comment as to his playing for Kent against Surrey at the Oval after declining the invitation to play in the England v. The Rest game at Bristol.

I was unable to play in the Test trial match owing to reasons explained to the Selection Committee some days ago. I am engaged in the brewery business and because of the time it takes me away I was unable to go down to Bristol.

To reach the Oval from Hythe, where I am engaged in business, only takes me just over two hours, as compared with the six hours railway journey to Bristol. It is in accordance with the wishes of my directors that I am playing for Kent at the Oval. The firm with which I am connected is interested in one section of the entering business at the Oval; therefore I am playing cricket and looking after the company's interests at the same time.

I am very busy, and have been to business at Hythe this morning, and to-morrow morning. I shall have to be at the brewery here shortly after six o'clock to do some work before I leave for the Oval.

M.C.C. TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The following eight players have accepted invitations to take part in the M.C.C. tour in South Africa next winter:—

G. R. Jackson, Derbyshire (captain).
E. W. Dawson (Leicestershire).
G. T. S. Stevens (Middlesex).
R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire).
G. B. Egges (Kent).
Hammond (Gloucestershire).
Astill (Leicestershire), and
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire).
The other players to whom invitations were sent have not yet accepted.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

LOCAL CONTINGENT LEAVING TO-DAY.

CHINESE OFFICIALS PRESIDING.

The local contingent of athletes, tennis players, baseball players (Honolulu Chinese team, supplemented by "Dragon" players), footballers, swimmers, etc., whose names have already been published, are leaving for Shanghai to-day on the *Tengo Maru* for the Far Eastern Olympiad.

On Saturday evening members of the South China Athletic Association contingent, and also of other Clubs sending delegates, were entertained to a farewell reception at the South China Athletic Club rooms, China Building, when several speeches were made by well-known local Chinese sports enthusiasts wishing the delegates the best of luck.

Northern papers contain the following statement regarding the Olympiad:—

CHINESE TO SUPERVISE.

China, the host at the coming Far Eastern Championship games, is going to have her own nationals to officiate at all of the different events. She had been Olympic host before on two occasions but the organizing and conducting of the meetings was entrusted to foreigners. If she has done nothing in the way to promote and improve sports, she has at least taken a step forward in bringing up a bunch of competent officials who will officiate at the great athletic carnival this time.

For fear of a recurrence of the unhappy incident in the last Far Eastern Olympic Games, Mr. T. Y. K. Sung, the secretary of the Japanese Athletic Association, in his conversation with Mr. Z. L. Sung at the office of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, asked for mixed officials. Each competing nation should be represented in officiating the games and track and field events. As a courtesy from China Mr. Sung will bring the matter before the meeting of the delegates of the three countries and advance the following suggestions for the approval of the meeting.

Mr. Sung suggested to the Japanese representative that four inspectors from each nation be chosen for the track and field events. In the basketball competition Chinese will act as both umpire and referee but the team's time-keeper and scorer are allowed to give assistance. In baseball, however, two umpires will be supplied by China and two more umpires from the other competing nations will assist. With regard to the kind of balls to be used the Japanese are desirous of using the Spalding No. 1 balls which will be considered as the official balls. In swimming China proposes to mark out the lines with white cords with cork floaters attached.

In the open championships American will send teams in track and field events, basketball and baseball. The Marines and the sailors will probably constitute the majority of the competitors. England will enter a football team and it is very likely the British forces will also participate in the open events.

Lieutenant Liversledge, the well known sportsman in the U. S. Marines Corps, has consented to be the honorary coach of the Chinese athletes in the weight events.

The Chinese Jockey Club has contributed \$2,000 and a big silver cup to the China Athletic Federation for Far Eastern Games.

5,000 PEOPLE IN WHALE HUNT.

EXCITING SCENES NEAR BAY OF TOKYO.

Tokyo. After a thrilling chase lasting 24 hours, a mob of 5,000 fishermen and peasants captured seven of nine huge whales which appeared in Kuribamamura Bay, Kanagawa, on the west side of the Bay of Tokyo. When the whales appeared the fishermen sounded the alarm, and peasants and townspeople joined in throwing a cordon of fishing craft across the bay's entrance. They then took up the chase armed with long bamboo spears, farm tools, and ancient swords. The fight continued all night, and finally seven of the monsters were landed. As news of the struggle spread people flocked to the bay from the entire province on bicycles, afoot, in motor-cars, and in carts, much to the disgust of the fishermen.

LOCAL PING PONG.

THE COMPLETE LEAGUE FIXTURES.

FROM AUGUST TO NOVEMBER.

The Hong Kong Ping Pong League have forwarded us the following copy of their fixtures for the remainder of August until the month of November, when the League programme will be completed.

The teams competing are:—The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, South China A.A., Chinese Catholic Young Men's Society, St. Peter's Young Men's Club, Wah Yan Old Boys' Union, Wah Yan College, Hong Kong University, China Athletic Association, Chinese Recreation Club, Tutorial Institute, Hop Yung Club, Club de Recreio and St. Louis Club.

The fixtures are as under:—

22.—Club de Recreio v. C.R.C. at C.C.Y.M.S.
23.—W.Y. College v. S.C.A.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
24.—Hop Yung Club v. W.Y.O.B.U. at Y.M.C.A.
25.—T. Institute v. Y.M.C.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
26.—St. Peter's Club v. C.A.A. at Y.M.C.A.
27.—Hop Yung Club v. C.R.C. at S.C.A.A.
28.—St. Louis Club v. S.C.A.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
30.—Club de Recreio v. W.Y. College at Y.M.C.A.
31.—Y.M.C.A. v. C.C.Y.M.S. at St. Peter's Club.

September.

1.—T. Institute v. S.C.A.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
2.—St. Peter's Club v. C.R.C. at Y.M.C.A.
3.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. St. Louis Club at C.C.Y.M.S.
4.—Hop Yung Club v. St. Louis Club at C.C.Y.M.S.
6.—Club de Recreio v. C.A.A. at Y.M.C.A.
7.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. St. Peter's Club at S.C.A.A.
8.—W.Y. College v. H.K. University at C.C.Y.M.S.
9.—C.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A. at St. Peter's Club.
10.—T. Institute v. St. Peter's Club at S.C.A.A.
12.—Club de Recreio v. S.C.A.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
13.—Hop Yung Club v. C.A.A. at Y.M.C.A.
14.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. T. Institute at C.C.Y.M.S.
15.—W.Y. College v. C.R.C. at St. Peter's Club.
16.—H.K. University v. C.C.Y.M.S. at Y.M.C.A.
17.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. Y.M.C.A. at S.C.A.A.
19.—T. Institute v. C.R.C. at C.C.Y.M.S.
20.—Club de Recreio v. St. Louis at Y.M.C.A.
21.—Hop Yung Club v. C.C.Y.M.S. at St. Peter's Club.
22.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. C.R.C. at C.C.Y.M.S.
23.—W.Y. College v. St. Peter's Club at Y.M.C.A.
24.—H.K. University v. Y.M.C.A. at S.C.A.A.
26.—S.C.A.A. v. C.A.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
27.—T. Institute v. St. Louis Club at Y.M.C.A.
28.—W.Y. College v. C.C.Y.M.S. at St. Peter's Club.
30.—Club de Recreio v. Hop Yung Club at C.C.Y.M.S.
30.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. C.C.Y.M.S. at Y.M.C.A.

October.

1.—H.K. University v. S.C.A.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
2.—Y.M.C.A. v. C.A.A. at St. Peter's Club.
4.—C.R.C. v. St. Louis at Y.M.C.A.
5.—T. Institute v. W.Y. College at C.C.Y.M.S.
6.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. Club de Recreio at Y.M.C.A.
7.—Hop Yung Club v. H.K. University at C.C.Y.M.S.
8.—Y.M.C.A. v. Club de Recreio at S.C.A.A.
13.—S.C.A.A. v. C.R.C. at Chinese C.C.Y.M.S.
13.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. C.A.A. at St. Peter's Club.
14.—C.A.A. v. C.R.C. at Y.M.C.A.
15.—W.Y. College v. St. Louis Club at S.C.A.A.
17.—St. Peter's Club v. S.C.A.A. at C.C.Y.M.S.
18.—C.C.Y.M.S. v. C.A.A. at Y.M.C.A.
19.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. S.C.A.A. at St. Peter's Club.
20.—Y.M.C.A. v. Hop Yung Club at C.C.Y.M.S.
21.—H.K. University v. C.R.C. at Y.M.C.A.
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26.—S.C.A.A. v. Y.M.C.A. at St. Peter's Club.
27.—C.C.Y.M.S. v. St. Peter's Club at Y.M.C.A.
28.—H.K. University v. T. Institute at C.C.Y.M.S.
29.—W.Y.O.B.U. v. W.Y. College at S.C.A.A.
31.—Club de Recreio v. St. Peter's Club at Y.M.C.A.

(Continued in next column.)

BRIGHTON BABY FARMING CHARGE.

INFANT BURNED IN GRATE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A WOMAN.

Mrs. Ellen Daisy Chivers, aged 37, proprietor of a registry office, was charged at Brighton with killing Donald Rogers, aged 5 months, by neglecting to call in medical aid, with neglecting the child, and with preventing an inquest on the child by burning the corpse.

She appeared in the dock between two wardresses.

Mr. G. Palling, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the woman got her livelihood by what was known as "baby farming." In August last, she was living in Buckingham-road, and when it was found she had four "nurse" children, she was called before the guardians and told she would only be allowed to keep one child and that the others must be returned to their parents. On October 14th the children had not been returned, and she was again warned.

Shortly afterwards she moved to Dorset-gardens, and was again called before the guardians. She then had three children, and she was notified that they must be returned to their parents within 14 days.

As the result of an advertisement, a Mrs. Goose saw Mrs. Chivers, who agreed to adopt her child, which was not then born, for

BRITISH WIRELESS ACTIVITIES.

(By A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

A London Radio Exhibition.
During the autumn of each year London holds a number of exhibitions which attract many visitors from overseas.

The National Radio Exhibition, to give it its full title will be held from September 24th to October 1st and will certainly be fully representative of an industry which has now gained a position of considerable importance in the electrical activities of the nation. It has the support of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and will be confined entirely to the display of British products.

Facts About Export.

British Radio apparatus is gaining increased popularity in the Overseas markets, where its excellent quality is appreciated. Japan, for instance, is purchasing British-made Loud-Speakers. C. A. Vandervell have recently been successful in obtaining large contracts for their C. A. V. Tom Tit model in that country. The same firm has, too, recently introduced a new departure in connection with the export of accumulators. Celluloid-cased L.T. accumulators for broadcast receiving sets in England have been used almost exclusively but their use is not practical in other parts of the world. As a substitute ebonite-cased accumulators have been manufactured in large quantities for export but, as many people like to be able to observe the condition of the plates, Vandervell have produced a range of L.T. radio accumulators in glass containers which have already been dispatched Overseas in considerable numbers.

Among firms which have always been prominent in the export markets, S. G. Brown, Ltd., of Acton, occupy an important position. Some of the shipments of "Brown" loud speakers have been of huge dimensions. For instance, if all the instruments in a consignment recently shipped to one of the Dominions were placed one on top of another they would form a column two miles high.

Again, on the occasion of a shipment to the continent the loud-speakers comprising the consignment would, if built up one upon another, have reached a height equal to six times that of Snowdon.

Another interesting fact is contained in the information that for every £1,700 spent by the Australia in Great Britain, £1 goes to the firm of S. G. Brown, Ltd.

Amateur Radio Achievements.
Some of the performances achieved by amateurs make very interesting reading. Although in these days of phenomenal performances in short wave transmission one cannot be surprised at anything, a recent achievement of Mr. Lawler, G.O. L.R. of London affords eloquent testimony to the efficiency of modern valves and circuits.

His normal high tension supply having broken down, Mr. Lawler thought he would test his circuits by transmitting with only 20 volts from a dry battery on his Marconi L.S. valve. To his surprise he was answered by the Belgian Station 8.5 which reported him at good strength.

As an experiment he then reduced the high tension in successive steps until he was using only 4-volts on

the plate when he was still received quite clearly. The energy radiated from the aerial was equivalent to less than one-fifth of that required to light a small pocket lamp bulb.

Some time ago a series of tests were carried out by the Amateur Radio Station 2. O.D. of Gerrards Cross, Bucks. to obtain data on the various forms of power supply to the transmitter, and also to test the feasibility of using a group of ordinary standard high tension accumulators to supply the entire power for the transmitter, should the ordinary supply derived from the public mains fail.

The H.T. accumulators used consisted of the usual 60 v. units so much in use for ordinary broadcast receivers, namely C.A.V. type H.T. 3. The tests were most successful, two-way communication being maintained with the Australian Radio Station 2 C.M. of Sydney, using this form of power supply.

Progress In Valve Design.

The increase during recent times of the length of life given by modern radio valves in broadcasting receivers has been almost phenomenal. Quite recently a London enthusiast, for instance, stated that the valves he purchased in September 1925 were still giving excellent results after 2,370 hours service. This works out at almost one quarter of a farthing for each valve with promise of still further reduction.

This particular user claims that this wonderful value for money is due to the Mullard P. M. filament which was introduced at the time when he purchased his valves. In the interval it has certainly achieved widespread popularity, and its reputation was enhanced by the test report of the National Physical Laboratory.

The feature known as Co-Axial Mounting which is a Corson speciality, combined with the Corson-Kalenised filament marks another step in the progress of the modern valve. By means of the Co-Axial mounting, however, great shock to which the valve is subjected, the filament, grid and anode can never be moved out of their relative positions to one another, while at the same time the valve is immune from microphonic noise.

As for the "Kalenised" filament, the temperature at which it is run is not visible which means that the valve is being run very much below the melting point. It does not become brittle or crystalline and therefore has an extremely long life.

Breaking Records.

The breaking of World's records must be becoming quite monotonous to the Tungstone Accumulator Co. Not very long ago as a result of tests held at the National Physical Laboratory the Tungstone battery beat the World's record for efficiency with figures showing an ampere hour efficiency of 96 per cent. and a watt hour efficiency of 88 per cent.

An announcement has recently been made that this type of accumulator can have its first charge completed in four hours, which is another record.

It is particularly satisfactory that these achievements stand to the credit of a battery which is entirely of British design and workmanship.

AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION.

INCREASED BY OVER HUNDRED THOUSAND IN 1926-27.

The Acting Commonwealth Statistician has made available the estimated population of the States and Territories of Australia as at March 31st, 1927.

The particulars are as follows:—New South Wales, 1,202,379 males, 1,157,456 females, total 2,360,335; Victoria, 856,718, 804,377, 1,721,093; Queensland, 407,468, 418,253, 825,721; South Australia, 234,363, 274,680, 509,043; Western Australia, 204,800, 176,610, 381,410; Tasmania, 104,315, 100,214, 210,229; Northern Territory, 2,929, 1,146, 4,075; Federal Capital Territory, 4,915, 2,409, 7,324; totals for Australia, 3,138,668, 3,001,214, 6,139,882.

The population of Australia at March 31st, 1926, was 3,073,309 males, 2,943,960 females, total, 6,017,269. There was thus a total increase during the year of 122,619, made up of 65,359 males and 57,264 females.

Of this total increase the excess of births over deaths accounted for 74,836, while the excess of arrivals over departures accounted for 47,783.

MOTOR SPEED LIMIT PUZZLE.

HOME SECRETARY AND THE A. A.

"I do not know what is best to be done about the speed limit," said Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, when he was entertained at a luncheon in London by the Automobile Association.

"If you do away with the speed limit," he said, "I am not sure that I could trust myself as to the speed at which I might travel. If you keep the speed limit of 20 miles an hour, I am not sure that I should trust you to observe it."

"We cannot go on for years with an increasing body of respectable citizens always breaking the law."

At the annual meeting which preceded the luncheon, the chairman, Mr. Charles McWhirter, stated:

The total income of the Association for the year ended April 1927 was £261,848 11s. 1d., members' subscriptions and entrance fees bringing in £218,115.

The membership of the Association was 344,493. Defending members prosecuted under the Motor Car Act cost £240,778 14s. 10d.

RACE EQUALITY.

JAPANESE WRITER DENOUNCES IT.

A DANGEROUS DREAM.

(By SHIN NINAGAWA, in Tokyo Koro.)

Both from a national and an international point of view, this race equality question is very dangerous. People who do not understand it should not be allowed to put hands into politics.

The Ainu and the Japanese are not one race. Anybody knows that. The Koreans are confronting themselves with the Japanese, and are repudiating the idea of being citizens of one nation. From the Japanese point of view, we do not think that Yamato race and the Korean are the same. Although in the future, we shall all be called by the name of the Japanese race, yet the Koreans and the Japanese are not recognized as being of the same race.

The natives of Formosa and the Japanese are not one people, nor are the Formosan-Chinese of the Yamato people. It is to be wished that at some time in the future, we will all be one race. But to-day, we are not. And therefore we are confronted with the problem of what race equality would mean to the nation internally.

Race equality does not mean simply, as many people seem to think, the equal treatment of both Japanese and Americans in North America. No, the word has a far broader meaning. The word calls for the equal standing of different races, upon one and the same line.

And that standing upon one line will lose all meaning unless they stand upon an equal footing politically. It does not mean that two or more different races should use one language, nor have the same possessions; nor have the same customs.

And then the same political standing does not mean that the different races should perform a part of the same political duties under one ruling government and discharge a provincial self-government on its own. No, that only would not fully justify the word. For this would only mean that the people were placed under the same ruling power as subjects. True race equality should be that the different races stand independently of each other.

Race equality does not mean the equality of individuals, but equality between the races.

Making Colonies Independent.
Then, the principle of race equality is the policy of making the colonies independent! "Hokkaido to the Ainu." "Korea to the Koreans." And restore Formosa to its natives. That is what is means. And this is the principle of the new political party.

Internationally too, race equality is a thing that will bring about as much trouble as Bolshevism.

The new political party which advocates race equality will no doubt try to liberate the alien races in China. If they have to begin building independent countries of Mongolians, Manchurians, Tibetans, and so forth in that great country, where will China be?

They will also have to advocate the independence of India. This will be bringing about a war with Great Britain. They will have to assist the independence movements of Indo-China, Morocco, Senegal, Algeria and so forth. And this will result in a war with France. They have to liberate Tripoli from Italy, the Congo from Belgium, and this will be proclaiming war with those two countries. Give independence to Hawaii, to the Philippines, and make enemies of twenty million natives against the United States. What would America do?

For Japan, a small island, to try a war with an array of Great Britain, France, the United States, and practically all the nations in the world would be more suicidal than what Germany did but a few years ago.

Those who advocate race equality are those who would have us proclaim war with the whole world. The policy would not be satisfied until has stirred all the colonies in the world. It would be the destroyer of all peace and a principle which would be ostracized by the whole of mankind in horror. Who are they who advocate such a "dangerous thought"?

COPY OF JAPANESE PACT VANISHES.

SCOTLAND YARD FAILS TO SOLVE MYSTERY.

TOKYO FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCES LOSS.

The Tokio Foreign Office recently announced the loss of a supplementary copy of the Japan-British Treaty of Commerce and Navigation bearing the Imperial Seal and Signature. The document was sent to London for the exchange of ratification upon conclusion of the pact in 1923.

On the night of April 3rd of this year it was taken in a suitcase from Paris to London by Mr. Horiuchi, First Secretary of the Embassy at London. When he arrived at a hotel in London the suitcase containing the paper with the important seal and signature on it was missing.

Secretary Horiuchi is said to have turned white with fear and anxiety upon this discovery. The matter was reported at once to the London police, who informed the Japanese Embassy however that they were unable to trace the valise. The Government has suppressed the news until now. It has lately been advised again by Scotland Yard that the document is untraceable. It was obliged to ask for a new signature, and seal from the Emperor to conclude the treaty.

Concerning the loss of the paper, Mr. Mori, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs made the following statement yesterday:

"The reason why the Government has not published the news of the affair is that the loss occurred under the last cabinet while it was a matter of grave nature. Secretary Katsuke Moriuchi of the Japanese Embassy at London was in Switzerland for a change of air, having been sick in the spring, when he received an order from Viscount Matsui, the Ambassador at London, requesting him to stop at the Japanese Embassy in Paris and fetch the Imperial paper to London."

"Therefore," he called at the Paris Embassy on his way out from Switzerland and received delivery of the important document. He put it in his suitcase which arrived with him in London the evening of April 3rd. He hired two porters to carry his baggage including that particular valise. A few minutes later when he received his baggage from the porters at the hotel, the suitcase was missing.

Secretary Horiuchi turned white with fear and anxiety when he made the discovery. The matter was at once reported to the London police who later however, informed the Japanese Embassy of their inability to trace the suitcase.

"In the meantime, the matter was reported to the Home Government, which asked the Emperor for another paper to complete the ratification process, begging his pardon for the great mistake. The Emperor showed himself very lenient towards the officials who had so mismanaged the matter and was pleased to make the second signature without delay."

"Thanks to the generosity of the Emperor, the treaty has been recently established amid the applause of the two nations concerned. The Premier and the Japanese envoys concerned have tendered their resignations which were not accepted. Secretary Horiuchi has been severely reprimanded by the Foreign Minister however and one tenth of his salary deducted for the coming ten months."—*Japan Advertiser.*

As Japanese who would have peace in Japanese colonies, can not agree with these radicals. As Japanese and people who love world peace, we can but attack this race equality. It is a thing that should be rejected from mankind, both nationally and internationally. If there happens to be such a dangerous political party in Japan, all Japanese should rise and fight it.

An Impossible Thing.

Race equality, is an impossible thing to hope for. It is right only when we wish for "nation equality." By nation, the people of a nation is meant.

"Americans and Japanese should stand on an equal footing," Japanese and all white countries should stand equal to each other." This was the plea of the Japanese representatives at the Versailles Conference, and was fully understood by all the other nations. A nation and another nation should stand equal whatever race they belong to. And this is a right principle which all the world should recognize.—*Japan Advertiser.*

"HER LOVE STORY" AT THE QUEEN'S.

HOLLYWOOD NEEDS A RIVAL

WHERE ITS DIRECTORS MAKE A MISTAKE.

(By OUR FILM CRITIC.)

"Her Love Story" is the type of film which makes some people weep and critics a little inclined to swear. It is pretty, rather pathetic, and not at all convincing.

That an actress like Gloria Swanson whose sparkling vitality and gift of wearing clothes magnificently should be wasted in such a film is a cinema tragedy. It is pretty and facile and there are a few moments when a touch of real emotion rises above the general staginess.

The producer has had his eye on the box office, and has with much painstaking tried to cram as many as possible of the recognised "draws" into the story: "Glorious Gloria," a princess for heroine, a brutal father, a romantic love affair, a baby torn from its mother's arms, and a happy ending. What more could any film hold, or audience desire? Can no one persuade the autocrats of film land that a story which rings true is a thousand times more paying than cheap emotionalism, Gloria Swanson as an out of place in this sort of thing as a Titian portrait on a Harrison Fisher magazine cover.

The Evil of Block Bookings.

The block booking system is of course greatly to blame for the type of films shewn all the world over, and as long as the managers of cinema theatres are obliged to buy half a dozen second rate films with every good one, we shall have poor films inflicted upon us. America can afford to produce third rate stuff because she has the monopoly, but when the English studios are producing a reasonable output managers will no longer have their hands tied. In this connection it is good to know that the Wembley Studio is getting to work.

Although film production must be costly, it by no means follows that the most extravagantly produced films are the best. The trouble is that so little care is given to the less important productions; they are made between the scenes, as it were, of the big pictures, and as long as they contain one or more elements that are supposed to draw and one important name figures in the cast, the directors are content. Not because, we believe, that they are deceived into thinking that these films will please the public, but because they know that they will find a market because the purchase of a first rate film implies the acceptance of the by-products as well.

The break down of Hollywood's supremacy in the cinema world may prove financially hard on the American industry, for the enormous plant of studios, property shops, historical research, and firmament of stars, with all those who minister to their capricious needs, depends on a large and steady market. But if, as all believers in screen art hope, this market is reduced, Hollywood will find both time and ability to produce films which because they must compete for their market against others, will be more than a hotch potch of recognised stunts loosely connected by a threadbare story.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

Queen's.

To-day: "Her Love Story." Tuesday and Wednesday: "The Dark Angel." Another of the revival pictures, in which Vilma Banky and Roland Coleman made a great success. Thursday to Saturday: "Sandy." Madge Bellamy plays the leading role of a modern happer.

World.

To-day: "The Barrier." A Rex Beach production of Alaska with some wonderful snow and ice pictures. Tuesday and Wednesday: "Sherlock Junior" with Buster Keaton as a small town movie operator and amateur detective. Thursday to Saturday: "Captain Blood" adapted from Rafael Sabatini's romance of the Spanish Main. Star.

To-day: "Bustin Through." An exciting cowboy picture. Tuesday and Wednesday: "The Fourth Commandment." Thursday to Saturday: "Dance Madness." A play based on a modern problem full of dramatic situations.

FACTS HIDDEN FROM WIFE.

"I CHOSE BETWEEN HER AND MY BUSINESS."

SOLICITOR'S £50,000 OIL LOSSES.

The story of large losses in oil ventures and an agreement; one of the terms of which was that certain facts should be hidden from a wife, was told in the London Bankruptcy Court, when the public examination was held of Edward Henry Coopman, who had practised as a solicitor at 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C., and lived in Redington-road, Hampstead. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £28,004 and an estimated surplus in assets of £26,197.

Mr. Walter Boyle, senior Official Receiver, said that Mr. Coopman had signed two very long statements, one regarding his history and the other his liabilities. The historical documents to him did not ring true.

Mr. Coopman said there was an arrangement that the Van Den Bergh family should provide £25,000 to clear his liabilities. Before he went abroad there was an agreement regarding the course to be taken with his business, and one of the terms of the arrangement was that his wife should be kept in ignorance of certain things. He stripped himself of everything for the sake of the arrangement, and until his return in June he had no idea that a receiving order had been made against him. He now knew that certain facts had been disclosed to his wife.

To Avoid Exposure.

The Official Receiver: I suggest to you that the whole arrangement was made to conceal the fact that you made over the whole of your assets to the Van den Bergh family?—Certainly not. I wanted to avoid exposure to my wife.

Mr. Coopman went on to say that for some years he considered that on the average he made £7,000 a year. He agreed that there was no reason why that income should not have continued but for the fact that he was impelled to go in for oil ventures.

On no occasion had he used clients' securities for any purpose other than that intended.

On his oil ventures there had been an actual loss of £50,000. Mr. Coopman also said: "I made the choice between my wife and my business. In the end I lost both."

The examination was adjourned.

BRITISH TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

GOOD PROSPECT OF IMPROVEMENT.

The opinion that Britain's chances of improving her trade with Australia were never better was expressed to a reporter by Mr. Critchley Parker, editor of the *Industrial Australian and Mining Standard*, who has been visiting England. He said:—

There is a genuine disposition on the part of the Australian people to deal generously with British manufacturers of this country. It is laid down that goods of British origin shall be granted an advantage over foreigners sending goods to Australia. Does the Commonwealth tariff give effect to a very clearly expressed intention?

Great Britain cannot compete against countries with a much lower standard of living. As an example, an article costing £50 f.o.b. in this country might be sent from a foreign country to Australia for £20, or £20 less. It probably will be thought that the anti-dumping duty will help in this particular case. But does it? Under this law goods shall not be sold at prices lower than those current in the country of origin. This places the foreigner with his country on a better footing than the manufacturer here. It also operates against the manufacturer in Australia.

Debt Still To Even Up.

The products of any country with cheaper wages are in competition with the more highly paid artisan in the Commonwealth. To put Australia and Great Britain upon equal terms with countries with a lower standard of living a dumping duty, in my opinion, should be charged upon all goods, equalising the difference between the value here of British goods and those of foreign origin. This is the spirit of preference to Great Britain.

Apart from other considerations, our concession of preference to British products should be real and less spectacular. It follows, also, that we should take stock of our position and examine our capacity to extend and enlarge the "favours" we have granted here, for there is nothing so clear in this world as the fact that we have by no means as yet "evened up" with Britain for the benefits she so freely bestowed on us throughout the entire process of our development towards national maturity.

TIPPING IN COUNTRY HOUSES.

FIVER FOR THE HEAD KEEPER, ETC.

(By THE HON. MRS. FITZROY STEWART.)

LONDON, July 18th.

The London season is near its end, and we shall soon be at country houses; in Scotland or on the Continent.

The tyranny of tips will once again be upon us. We all know the butler who expects a pound Treasury note; the chauffeur, who looks at silver like a discontented taximan; and head-keeper, who "only takes paper"—meaning a fiver—and who puts insufficient tips into the cold corners.

Disraeli, in his usual grand terms, described a large tip as an "overpowering honorarium"; and the grateful recipient of such a present as "Lorain's 'my lord'." "He knows me," thought Lorain; but it was not so. When the British nation is at once grateful and excited it always calls you "my lord" or "my lady."

The modern tip was termed a "vail" by our forebears. A famous but unpopular member of society, known as "Poodle Byng," complained to his host and cousin, the Duke of Bedford, about the conduct of a footman. "What did he do?" said the duke. "He did not look pleased when I tipped him." "I suppose you did not give him enough," replied the duke, "and at all events I cannot force him to look pleased when he isn't."

"A tip in time saves nine" is the verdict of up-to-date men and women. They are aware that no one was ever ruined by too much tipping. Indeed, knowledge of the world mainly consists in knowing how to tip, when to tip, and whom to tip. After all, money is well spent on one's own comfort and convenience; and a giving spirit counts for much here—and perhaps in the hereafter.

Society folk are now often poor, money counts, and in their case, giving means some moral courage. A small gift accompanied by a pleasant word of thanks is usually well received.

ENGLAND'S WET WEATHER.

"WORST JULY FOR 15 YEARS."

LONDON'S 12,000,000 TONS OF RAIN.

Yesterday was the twenty-eighth day of the wet spell, says the *Daily Telegraph* of July 18th. Although in the morning the barometer was standing comparatively high, rain began to fall heavily before eight o'clock, and the temperature dropped to mid-winter level—55 degrees F.

It was estimated that between eight and eleven 12,000,000 tons of water fell over Greater London. Over a wide area of Britain a inch of rainfall was registered and two-thirds inch at Winchester. The east coast of Kent was again the heaviest sufferer, and Essex only slightly less so. The total fall in the twenty-four hours up to last evening at Dover was 1.54inch, at Ramsgate 1.30inch. Deal 1.06inch, and at Felixstowe and Clacton 0.75inch. Westwards the rainfall was less heavy.

These persistent falls were due to a very warm moist current of air travelling from the Baltic and eastern North Sea, being forced to ascend over a cooler northerly current from Scotland and the North Atlantic. In the West of England, where this warm current was absent, the weather was better. At Rhyll and Morecambe the temperature rose to 78 degrees, and at the latter place nearly eight hours of sunshine had been measured up to six p.m. last evening.

In the last four weeks nearly 6in. of rain have fallen in North-west London. This is considerably more than double the normal rainfall. A Richmond launch owner said: "This is the worst July I have known for fifteen years. Up to now the season has broken all records for slackness in trade."

PROBLEM FOR LAWYERS.

A recent prosecution where a charge of wounding with intent to murder was withdrawn will very likely have a place among leading authorities in criminal jurisprudence.

A sailor on a British ship at sea wounded two men. Both were landed on foreign territory, where one died of his injuries. Trial for murder, it seems, could only be instituted abroad on the initiative of the foreign authorities of the place of death. It followed that the lesser charge of wounding with intent to murder also could not be instituted, but the result is not very satisfactory.

The legal reasoning which apparently founds jurisdiction for murder charges on where the victim actually died is, no doubt, correct, but the result is not very satisfactory.

THE TYPHOON.

(Continued from page 5.)

IN THE HARBOUR.

HOW SHIPPING FARED.

With plenty of warning of the approach of a typhoon, all shipping in port had time to make fast to typhoon moorings, and for river steamers to proceed behind Stonecutters.

There is, fortunately, little to record from the waterfront. The harbour bore a deserted appearance on Saturday morning. The few big ships in port were at typhoon buoys and the wharves were deserted. Motor boats had disappeared, and there was not a junk or sampan to be seen—these had crowded the typhoon shelters at Causeway Bay and Yaumati the previous night.

The central figure in the harbour was the P. & O. s.s. *Rawalpindi*. She had gone from A Buoy to opposite the Harbour Office, and during the severe blow at about 11.30 a.m. her officers had a rather alarming experience.

She dragged her moorings, and began to slip through the water towards the Steamboat Company's wharf, stern on. She was almost on top of the wharf, according to eye witnesses, when what appeared to be an inevitable collision was averted. Two anchors were dropped, and eventually the ship's engines were got going and she was made fast again to her previous moorings. It appears that the one anchor down slipped, and the hawser mooring her to her buoy broke under the sudden strain.

Yesterday, the *Rawalpindi*, none the worse for her exciting adventure was back at A Buoy.

Danger Averted.

It was reported that Naval ratings had been requisitioned to man the laid-up C.N.C. ships in Kowloon Bay. This appears not to have been the case, and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's staff looked after the safety of the steamers unaided.

The *Ichang* broke away from her cable, but by careful handling by the staff on board the danger of going ashore was averted; and she was secured with two further cables.

The C.B.C. ship *Taikoo Wan Yi* broke from her moorings in Kowloon Bay and drifted ashore off the Chinese shipyard at Kowloon Bay. The *Taikoo* tugs were out yesterday to her assistance and made an effort to pull her off again. She is in no danger.

In the Typhoon Shelters.

Junks and sampans were singularly free from mishap. They crowded the typhoon shelters, and at Causeway Bay on Saturday afternoon, what with a high tide and rain water pouring into the shelter from the nullah by the French Hospital, the native craft were surging against each other level with the roadway. In one or two instances there was a certain amount of wreckage, loose boards being ripped away and tossed by the gale on to the road, but apart from minor accidents of this sort, there was no harm done.

Junks Ashore.

Up to last night two junk losses had been reported.

One junk went ashore at Stonecutters, but there was no one on board at the time, and presumably it had broken adrift.

In the other case an ash boat went ashore off Kowloon Dock, and the two men on board saved themselves by jumping ashore.

The River Steamers.

The river steamers appear to have suffered no damage. It being the weekend they were either at this port, or at Canton, or Kowloon, etc. Those at the other ports remained there until it was safe to come to Hong Kong. Those here, went to Stonecutters and yesterday they returned to their wharves along the waterfront in readiness to resume sailings to their respective ports.

The *Lung Shan* arrived here on Friday night, and the *Taihan* sailed for Canton at 1 a.m. on Saturday. The *Taihan* left Canton but had to take shelter half way between there and Hong Kong instead of returning here on Saturday afternoon, she came in yesterday morning with a full load of passengers. The *Lungshan* sailed this morning for Canton at 1 a.m. and the *Kinshan* will be going up at 8 a.m. to-day, thus bringing the schedule back to normal. This vessel went up on Friday morning and began her return trip in the afternoon, but took shelter and arrived with a full load of passengers about the same time as the *Taihan*.

Damage to Waterfront.

Although shipping escaped, wharves on the Hong Kong and Kowloon side did not. They got the full force of the gale, and yesterday bore traces of its force. A stroll along the waterfront told its tale.

The Ho On Po Tak, Wing Lok Street, Steamboat Company, O.S.K., Shamshui, Douglas Wharf, Star Ferry wharf, etc., had all been damaged.

Fortunately the injury is of a minor extent and does not to any extent interfere with the berthing or with passengers using the wharves. Planking has been ripped off, electric wires have been severed, electric wires have been severed. The Hong Kong, Macao and Canton Steamship Company's wharf suffered very badly, the electric wires being severed.

During the storm the high seas flooded the wharves, several feet deep.

Harbour Activities.

By yesterday morning, the seas had subsided, although there was still a swell running, and the harbour was again alive. Motor boats were plying, tugs were making their way here and there, some towing junks, others carrying passengers and company's agents to and from ships, and native craft were hurrying before the breeze. The majority, however, spent a quiet Sunday in the shelter of the typhoon havens.

Rescue Tug.

The Government's rescue tug, *Kau Sing*, was on duty all through but her services were not called upon.

Along the Reclamation.

The reclamation along Praya East does not appear to have fared any worse than the rest of the Hong Kong side of the harbour. There was very little damage done, considering the duration of the blow.

The uncompleted sea wall was under water for hours, and that was where the most damage was done. A few gaps have been made, and the extremities suffered.

Some of the sheds and temporary godowns, were partially dismantled, but a few hours' work by coolies, soon put things right, and the damage was not at all serious.

THE FERRY SERVICE.

YAUMATI THE FIRST ONE.

The ferry service ceased on Saturday at ten o'clock. The crossings had been fairly smooth, despite the growing heave of the water, but with the freshening of the wind and the grave warnings from the Observatory, it was decided to suspend the service shortly after this hour, the last ferry to cross from Hong Kong to Kowloon left at 10.30 a.m.

Thousands of Kowloonites were stranded on the Hong Kong side, those leaving office and business at 1 o'clock found there was nothing for them to do but to have tiffin over here—consequently hotels and restaurants were full—go to the pictures or brave the storm and watch the harbour sights.

It was twelve hours before Kowloon people could get across the harbour. By this time the Star Ferry Company on the Kowloon side had been telephoned to by hundreds as to when the ferry service was likely to be resumed. The first ferry was sent across at about 9.30. The sea was then very rough, and the ferry pitched heavily. It was found when it came alongside that the gangway could not be

lowered, owing to the roughness of the water and consequently the ferry returned to Kowloon, much to the annoyance of the hundreds waiting to get back to the other side.

In the meanwhile the Yaumati Ferry Company had sent a ferry across, the many Kowloon residents made their way down the Praya to this one and made the trip. One passenger on the first Yaumati ferry to cross, told our representative that the sea was running very high and it was a difficult and trying passage. He was glad when it was over, especially when a sudden squall hit the ferry and the Chinese passengers took fright, and like a flock of sheep plunged to one side of the ferry, so that there was grave danger of capsizing.

The Star Ferry resumed running at 10.30, twelve hours after it had first ceased, and needless to say it was crowded for several trips.

Ferry Damaged.

One of the Star ferries which was lying at anchor off Stonecutters was dragged towards the rocks, and it has been reported to be damaged.

THE OBSERVATORY REPORT.

THE WIND'S VELOCITY. A MAXIMUM OF 115 MILES AN HOUR.

Mr. T. F. Claxton F.R.S., Director of the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, issued a Press official report yesterday which stated that the typhoon started on the 15th to the South of Guam and passed near Aparri on the 19th. Since this date, however, there had been no observations received from either Basco or Aparri, and this would indicate that these stations have been broken down.

On Saturday morning, at three o'clock, the typhoon passed about ten miles to the South of Pratas, the barometer reading at Hong Kong being 29.58, with the wind E.N.E. force 10 (60 miles per hour). Arriving at Gap Rock, the typhoon veered to N.N.E., being at force 9 at ten o'clock, and again changing to E.N.E., it was force 10 again at eleven o'clock. The barometer had by then fallen to 29.03.

The typhoon then appeared to be passing a few miles to the South of Gap Rock. The wind at Gap Rock, however, remained steady at E.N.E. until three in the afternoon, indicating that the typhoon's speed had decreased.

At four o'clock, however, the wind had reached E. force 10 and the barometer had fallen to 29.62. At this time the typhoon was within a few miles to the South-west of Gap Rock, moving W.N.W.

At the Observatory the wind veered from N. force 7 at eight o'clock in the morning to N.E., force 8 at ten o'clock in the morning to E.N.E., force 10 at noon, and E., force 11 at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Lowest Reading.

The lowest reading of the barometer recorded was 29.01 at two o'clock in the afternoon, while at 5.30 it was rising, but oscillating a great deal.

The greatest squall velocity was 115 miles an hour.

The Rainfall.

The rainfall from 4 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on Saturday to ten o'clock yesterday morning is added, it makes a total of 7.15 inches during the actual typhoon period. The total rainfall to date is now about 89 inches and it looks as if we shall yet reach the 100 mark.

JUNK OVERTURNS.

A small junk capsized in the harbour yesterday morning off Tai Kok-Tsui, during a sudden squall.

Three persons have been removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital, and one other is reported to have been drowned.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

HOW THE SIGNALS WENT UP.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

Plenty of time was given for residents, shipping and junk people, to prepare for the worst. It was fairly peaceful, up to five or six o'clock on Saturday morning when everyone was in a state of preparation. Hospitals, householders, and shopkeepers put their shutters and outer doors before retiring for the night and on Saturday morning the Colony was as snug and well battered down as any of the ships in the harbour.

Junks and sampans had taken shelter early on Friday evening, following the hoisting of No. 1 signal, while all shipping had either gone to sea, Kowloon Bay or to typhoon moorings.

Friday night brought a lull before the storm and a false peacefulness prevailed. Later in the evening there were vivid flashes of lightning, distant thunder and heavy showers.

Shortly before midnight No. 2 signal (gale) expected from the North-N.W. to N.E.) went up.

Later Signals.

Following the hoisting of No. 2 signal it was thought that the "blow" would be upon the Colony in the early hours of Saturday morning, but later telegrams stated that in the absence of observations from Pratas the position of the typhoon was doubtful, but the probability was that it would produce a gale in Hong Kong in the afternoon.

A couple of hours later (at 3.15 a.m.) a message stated that the typhoon passed a little to the south of the Pratas at 2 a.m. and appeared to be approaching dangerously near Hong Kong.

A matter of three-quarters of an hour before the Black Cross went up the Royal Observatory issued a weather report which stated that the typhoon passed less than ten miles to the South of Pratas at about 3 a.m., when the barometer fell to 29.58 and winds of Force II were experienced.

The centre of the typhoon was then about 70 miles S.E. of Hong Kong and it was indicated that it would probably pass near Gap Rock in the afternoon.

The Black Cross.

Then came the hoisting of the final signal, the Black Cross, shortly before 11 a.m., this indicating that the typhoon might be expected from any direction.

Three maroons were fired at intervals of ten seconds from the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

In the Grip.

The Colony was in the grip of the gale for the next twelve hours. The wind dropped a little in force after 1 p.m. but then increased until 5 p.m. when it lessened considerably. All through the night the weather was squally, but the wind decreased in force, the gusts becoming less frequent as time passed. Rain poured until nearly 9 a.m. yesterday.

Yesterday morning the storm signals were down, shipping was back at the usual buoys, and wharves, and sampans were again in the harbour.

"SIAMESE" TWINS.

BIRTH AT GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

At the Government Civil Hospital Maternity Ward on Friday a Chinese woman gave birth to twins, and it was found that they were joined together, in the manner popularly known as "the Siamese twins".

One twin was born some time later than the first, and both children have since died.

The babies were perfect in every way, and in every way complete. They were joined at about the middle of their bodies. The mother is doing well.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

LAST WEEK'S GAMES.

RESULTS IN TWO LEAGUES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 20th.

The results of the baseball matches during the past week were:—

National League.

Saturday (August 19th): New York 6, Brooklyn 1. Boston 0, Philadelphia 7. Boston 4, Philadelphia 3. Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1. St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 0.

Sunday (August 14th): New York 3, Philadelphia 1. Brooklyn 0, Boston 4. Chicago 7, Cincinnati 3. St. Louis 1, Pittsburgh 5.

Monday (August 15th): Philadelphia 11, Boston 12.

Tuesday (August 16th): Brooklyn 0, Chicago 5. New York 3, Pittsburgh 4. Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3. Boston 3, St. Louis 5.

Wednesday (August 17th): New York 1, Pittsburgh 4. Brooklyn 6, Chicago 5. Boston 3, St. Louis 7. Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 2.

Thursday (August 18th): New York Pittsburgh. Brooklyn Chicago. Boston St. Louis. Philadelphia Cincinnati. (Postponed by rain).

Friday (August 19th): Boston 0, Chicago 3. Boston 6, Chicago 1.

New York 3, Pittsburgh 0. New York 3, Pittsburgh 5. Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 5. Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 1. Philadelphia 1, Boston 5.

American League.

Saturday (August 19th): Washington 3, New York 6. Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. Cleveland 1, Chicago 0. Detroit 8, St. Louis 7.

Sunday (August 14th): Washington 2, New York 6. Cleveland 3, Chicago 7. Detroit 6, St. Louis 5.

Tuesday (August 16th): Chicago 1, New York 8. Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 6. Cleveland 0, Philadelphia 8. Detroit 10, Boston 7.

St. Louis-Washington (postponed by rain).

Wednesday (August 17th): Chicago 2, New York 3. Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 4. Detroit 6, Boston 2. St. Louis 1, Washington 2.

Thursday (August 18th): Chicago 4, New York 5. Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 1. St. Louis 6, Washington 5. Detroit-Boston (postponed by rain).

Friday (August 19th): Chicago 3, New York 2. Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 5. Detroit 5, Boston 2. St. Louis 6, Washington 1.

THE EASTERN OLYMPIAD PARTY.

BASEBALLERS DELAYED AT MACAO.

Among those leaving to-day (August 22nd) by the *a.s. Tenyo Maru* for Shanghai, to attend the Far Eastern Olympiad, which is being held there between August 27th and September 3rd, are Mr. H. K. Lee, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. W. Ko, Hon. Secretary of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, and Mr. Hin Wong, Hon. General Secretary of the South China Athletic Association.

Among the Chinese athletes competing are several Hong Kong men and representatives of overseas Chinese in Honolulu and Australia. There are altogether more than 60 Chinese competitors, including footballers, baseballers, swimmers, and tennis players. The track and field representatives left here several weeks ago.

Officials of the South China Athletic Association are somewhat anxious about the members of the baseball team who left for a visit to Macao last Friday and have not returned to Hong Kong, on account of the typhoon, which has held up all Hong Kong-Macao traffic for the last two days. Unless the baseball players are able to reach Hong Kong before noon to-day they may have to leave by a later boat.

F.M.S. RAILWAYS.

HEAVY DEMANDS MADE ON ROLLING STOCK.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

In moving special provision of \$500,000 to meet the cost of additional rolling stock for the railway at the meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur, the Acting Financial Adviser said that the continued prosperity of the country had resulted in a general increase in traffic and there was every indication that the increase in tonnage would be more than maintained in 1928.

For the period from 1921 to 1926 the average annual increase had been at the rate of 138,000 tons, but there had been no corresponding increase in the numbers of rolling stock. Rather it might be said that it had decreased owing to the financial stringency of the slump period 1921 to 1923. Provision was not made for the full replacement of vehicles condemned and withdrawn from traffic service.

More Waggon and Lighters.

It had been deemed urgently necessary by the railway board that immediate steps be taken to place orders with the Crown Agents for the supply of 272 waggons, and as the carrying out of the indent usually took a year or fifteen months, it was necessary for the major portion of the indent to go forward at once.

In addition to the waggons it was found necessary to ask for five more lighters to cope with heavy increase of shipping at Port Swettenham. The condemnation of lighters now in use had also to be considered and the five lighters were in part required to cover anticipated condemnations. They would be ordered locally and early delivery ensured.

The motion was carried.

SERVANT PROBLEMS IN F.M.S.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO CONSIDER REGISTRATION.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Arter, on the subject of registration of servants which was raised at the meeting of the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur, said that when a bill upon this subject was introduced in 1922 he believed it was objected to firstly on the grounds that it would include the Malays, and secondly, because it was not considered to be necessary, but lately a new factor had arisen owing to the trouble in China and there were authentic stories of a householder sometimes married and with young children who had found themselves harbouring among their domestic staff members of the criminal classes.

Guarding Against Undesirables.

It had, therefore, been suggested that a bill which only applied to Chinese or professional domestic servants (the Malays and Indians regularly employed in this manner were so few that in any case it would be hardly worth while complicating the machinery for them), might prove more acceptable and that any objection which the Chinese themselves raised would probably be withdrawn when they realised that the measure was merely intended to keep undesirable characters out of an otherwise respectable community.

He frankly did not know what public opinion really was upon the subject but could personally see nothing invidious in the measure. His only doubts were—1. If such registration would actually effect its purpose? 2. Whether it was generally desired by an employer of domestic servants? Personally he thought he was in favour of it and suggested that something in the nature of a vote might be obtained upon the subject and if favourable to the project it should be proceeded with.

The High Commissioner indicated that the Government were not prepared to consider the matter at present.—*Straits Times*.

RUTHERFORD FOR WEST HAM.

John Rutherford, the son of the famous "Jock" Rutherford, of Newcastle, and the Arsenal team, has been signed on by West Ham United. Young John played outside-right for Ilford for two seasons, but the Arsenal persuaded him to sign professional forms near the end of last season. West Ham have also secured James Hayes, an inside left from Sunderland. They have now 32 professionals on their books.

ENGLISH PRISON RULES.

STOPPING PLOTS BY CONVICTS.

MEMBERS OF GANGS TO BE SEPARATED.

The Home Office, following revelations made at a recent Old Bailey forgery case of conspiracies hatched in prison, have decided to make drastic alterations in the regulations affecting convict gangs.

The governor of the prison under the new regulations, acting on his own initiative or on information received from the police, will separate members of criminal gangs of forgers, jewel thieves, or house-breakers, and will distribute them in such a way as to make collusion and conspiracy impossible by such gangs while in prison.

The Old Bailey case was that in which two men were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for forging Post Office money orders. They met while serving sentences at Dartmoor Prison.

During their incarceration they conspired to carry out a series of carefully organised forgeries of money orders.

Fortunately the police were able to upset the plans which had been prepared in Dartmoor, and the loss of a large sum of money by the Post Office was prevented.

Robbery Plans.

There have been many cases recently where the police have obtained evidence that a number of large-scale robberies have been planned between members of criminal gangs while in prison.

The new regulations will mean that the governor of the prison and his staff will keep a much closer watch on the prisoners in their care. Especial watch will be kept on convicts who are known to have been associated in crime.

"There is little doubt that most of the big forgeries and burglaries during the past ten years have been planned in prison," said a detective to a press representative recently. "The new regulations should do much to prevent prison plots of this description."

THE M. Y. SAN COMPANY.

There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the M. Y. San Company, Ltd. this afternoon for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at a recent meeting:—That the arrangement between the Company and its creditors and the proposed sale of the Company's assets to a new Company in consideration of the allotment of one \$5 ordinary share in the new Company for each \$25 share in the old Company, the terms of which arrangement and sale are embodied in the Agreement submitted to this Meeting and initiated by the Chairman for identification, be sanctioned pursuant to Sections 184 and 185 of the Companies Consolidation Ordinance No. 58 of 1911 and that the Liquidators be authorized to seal the said Agreement.

SHIPPING 100 YEARS AGO.

RECURRENT CYCLE OF TROUBLES.

For over 100 years their reports gave an unbroken record of the troubles and anxieties, and now and then the successes, of shipowners' Society, St. Mary Axe. In 1821, he said, the society's chairman appeared before the House of Commons to voice a fear that the Port of London dock duty, although professedly a temporary tax, would remain a perpetual one. Even to-day, Mr. Geddes added, those "temporary" taxes pressed hard on them.

After a comparative survey of the great depression of shipping interests during the Great War and the Napoleonic wars, Mr. Geddes, dealing with the current year's report, said that the alteration in the Port of London Authority's by-laws regarding the discharge of petroleum spirit would permit ocean-going vessels to carry their cargoes to Furfert and discharge them there, whereas previously the limit of navigation was Thames Haven. The advantages of this arrangement, he said, were obvious.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 22nd.....6.03 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	
" 23rd.....6.03	6.49	
" 24th.....6.03	6.49	
" 25th.....6.03	6.48	
" 26th.....6.03	6.47	
" 27th.....6.04	6.45	
" 28th.....6.04	6.44	
" 29th.....6.04	6.43	
" 30th.....6.05	6.43	
" 31st.....6.05	6.42	

PRAM FOR BABY PRINCESS.

DUKE'S VISIT TO OLYMPIA.

"ADVERTISING A VERY GREAT POWER."

It was the homely things that most attracted the Duke of York when he made a tour of the Advertising Exhibition at Olympia, W. — though he was quickly appreciative of everything he saw.

In the Empire Marketing Board's section he plied the officials with questions bearing on the production and consumption of goods sent to this country by the Dominions and Colonies.

In another section of the exhibition he came upon a strange-looking electrically-driven machine which, he was told, was for domestic use. "But we haven't got one like this at home," he remarked. "What can it be?"

Just then a young woman demonstrator appeared. "It does practically everything in the kitchen," she announced. "It grinds coffee, slices meat and beans, cuts bread, peels potatoes, freezes ice-cream, presses lemons, polishes knives—" "Heavens!" the Duke ejaculated. "We certainly ought to have one at home."

The demonstrator asked the Duke's permission to send one to his house, and he granted it.

A little later the Duke saw a perfect model of a perambulator. "That's a beautiful little thing," he observed. "Could I buy—"

But the man in charge of the stand was before him. "I should be delighted," he said, "if you would accept it as a present for the little Princess Elizabeth."

"That's awfully nice of you," the Duke replied. "She will love it."

"The Daily Mail" Exhibit.

Coming to the Daily Mail exhibit, the Duke saw a photograph of himself, taken by a Daily Mail photographer a short time before. The negative had been developed and a print made within ten minutes of the taking of the photograph, and while the Duke was still in the hall a block was made ready for printing the picture in The Daily Mail.

There is no doubt that advertising is a very great power," said the Duke when leaving the exhibition. "It really amounts to a highly-organised form of popular education."

Chief Medium.

Mr. Amery, speaking at the opening session of the Advertising Convention held at Olympia, said he believed advertisement could render a great Imperial service, and that was an experiment in which they of the Empire Marketing Board were engaged. They were advertising not so much an article as an idea—the idea that in buying Empire goods we were doing something which would contribute to the greater development of our national industries and the better employment of our people at home.

Mr. Percy C. Burton said that advertising offered a scope for our college and public school boys and girls comparable with any of the other great professions. The greatest difficulty was to find young men and women capable or worthy of being trained in the science and art of advertising. He hoped that one day some well-disposed person would endow a Chair of Advertising at one of our great universities.—Daily Mail.

MR. THOMAS HARDY. LAYS STONE OF NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The commemorative stone of the new Grammar School at Dorchester, designed by Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I., B.A., was laid last month by Mr. Thomas Hardy.

The school is one of the oldest in England, having been founded by a Thomas Hardy, of Frampton, who died in 1660.

The governors propose to spend £20,000 on the new building, the site of which is near Max Gate, Mr. Hardy's residence. When completed the school will accommodate 200 day boys.

Mr. Hardy was not educated at the Grammar School, but he has followed its development closely and helped forward its progress.

MAKING BRITAIN AN A1 NATION.

KING'S PHYSICIAN'S PLAN.

ONE GREAT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

EDINBURGH.

A wonderful future for medicine was envisaged by Sir Robert Philip when, in his presidential address to the British Medical Association, he prophesied how it would more than ever become the champion of man against disease and death.

Sir Robert, who is honorary physician to the King in Scotland, more than a quarter of a century ago was the pioneer of the clinic system, and every theory he advanced at that time for the prevention and cure of phthisis has since been interpreted in practice.

He went so far as to suggest that before the British Medical Association again meets in Edinburgh—say in 30 years—tuberculosis would be spoken of only as a memory of the past.

Medicine must court the alliance of the Press, which he described as the university of the man in the street. Medicine had ceased to be merely the healing art. Why, he asked, should not private contracts be arranged on the Oriental lines of paying for keeping the doctor's client well?

At least there should be between doctors and patients common agreement as to the advisability of periodic physical examination, so that morbid tendencies or threatenings of disease might be nipped in the bud.

Health was born and should be expected. Disease was apt to be conceived as a definite entity—something to be labelled in terms of a system of nomenclature. This was unscientific and disastrous.

A reorientation of medical provision throughout the country was very necessary. As a preliminary to unification it was essential that responsibilities and powers relating to everything that concerned national health be vested in one supreme central health authority. All hospitals, for instance, should be included as component parts of a more or less uniform system applicable throughout the country, and the hope of the medical profession was that within a very short time a rearrangement of the kind would be secured by Act of Parliament.

Sir Robert visualised the time when every ordinary citizen would be educated by what he called the "intelligence department" of medicine.

Task in Schools.

The lesson of health should begin in the school. Having regard to the marvellous heritage of health to which most individuals fell heirs at birth it seemed incredible that no systematic attempt had been made to instruct the entrant into life regarding its preservation.

The recent appointment at one of the British public schools of a doctor as against a clergyman as headmaster would be followed with interest. With youth sensibly trained about the machine which is peculiarly its own, the attitude of the nation to health questions would be completely changed within a generation.

Lunacy Laws.

A discussion took place on a memorandum by the Lunacy Law and Mental Disorder Committee, and Dr. C. O. Hawthorne (Marylebone), moving an amendment that the matter be referred again to the Council, said that the effect of this would be to preserve freedom for the Association in relation to future developments regarding the amendment of the lunacy laws.

It was particularly important that the Association should have a free hand at present because the law as it existed had a cloud of uncertainty attaching to it, and new legislation was sure to come within a comparatively brief period.

Dr. Hawthorne's motion was accepted unanimously.

THE CRICCIETH CROESUS.

Mr. Lloyd George is a man of many parts. Not many people realise that not only is he an astute politician, a fair golfer, a moderate songster, and an exemplary Squire, but also that he is still speculating as to the exact amount which he has made out of the sale of the Daily Chronicle, and although the rumours on this point are many and various, it is thought that the correct figure is £200,000 net. This does not seem so bad for an amateur.

THE LOSS OF THE "SHAHZADA."

CAPTAIN'S THEORY OF THE MISHAP.

ACTION OF THE CHIEF OFFICER QUESTIONED.

The story has already been told of the loss of the British freighter *Shahzada* (2,246 tons), owned by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company. She sank 40 miles off the Sandheads (mouth of the Hooghly) and of the crew, seven Europeans and 14 Indians were drowned. The 31 survivors arrived at Calcutta on the s.s. *Clintonia* (British). It was stated by the survivors that when the *Shahzada* was 50 miles off the Sandheads she began to sink. All the crew were immediately called on deck, but the ship went down so rapidly that there was no time to launch lifeboats.

Marine Court Inquiry Opens.

CALCUTTA, July 30th.

The Marine Court has opened its inquiry into the sinking steamer *Shahzada*.

Mr. H. R. Panckridge, Standing Counsel, Bengal, at the outset made a statement, in the course of which he said that on the night previous to the disaster the Master of the vessel came on the bridge thrice in order to ascertain the ship's position. The Chief Officer was on watch from four o'clock in the morning. The last time that the Captain came on the bridge was at five minutes past three o'clock when he found that the vessel had a heavy list to starboard. Under the Master's direction, the Chief Officer went to the engine-room. The Second Engineer, who was on watch, appeared to be dazed. The list became worse and worse and the ship capsized and sank bows foremost.

The cause of the disaster was obscure and the Government's technical advisers offered no theory as to the cause.

Mr. Panckridge added: "We have no theory to offer. The Chief Officer was on watch from four o'clock in the morning, and it is for the Court to consider whether he sent for the Captain after matters had gone too far, and the Court will have to consider whether there were any grounds to conclude that he had been remiss in his duties, although the disaster might not have anything to do with his remissness, if any."

Captain A. J. Cavello, Master of the *Shahzada*, mainly corroborated Mr. Panckridge's statement regarding the sinking of the vessel.

He said that before the pilot left the vessel, the *Shahzada* had a slight list to starboard, which had not increased till 1.38 o'clock in the morning.

Later, while asleep, he thought that he heard a tremor. He went straight to the bridge and noticed that water was pouring on board on the starboard side.

Answering the Court, witness said: "I have only one theory: it is that the tremor that awoke me was caused by the vessel striking something which ripped her sides out. The fact that she went down so suddenly is in favour of the theory."

LATEST LAUNCHING IN BRITAIN.

FROM SCOTTISH SHIPYARDS.

The Blythswood Shipbuilding Company, Scotstoun, have just launched the twin-screw motor vessel *Pacific Reliance*, which they have built for the Norfolk and North American Steam Shipping Company, Ltd.—one of the associated companies of the Furness Lines, London. The vessel, which is the first of four sister ships now under construction in the same yard for the same ownership, is 450 ft. in length, 60 ft. in breadth, and 43 ft. in depth to shelter deck. She is designed for trading between home ports and the Pacific coast of North America via the Panama Canal, the lower decks being insulated throughout for the carriage of fruit, and a complete installation of refrigerating machinery being fitted. The main propelling machinery, which is being supplied by Messrs. John G. Kincaid and Co., Ltd., Greenock, will consist of twin sets of single-acting internal-combustion engines of the Harland B. and W. type, and of sufficient power to give the vessel a speed of 13 knots. All the auxiliary machinery, both on deck and in the engine-room, will be electrically driven.

The Ayrshire Dockyard Company, Irvine, have launched the cargo steamer *Baron Pentland*—the first of five vessels which they are building for Messrs. Hogarth and Sons, Glasgow. The vessel, which is of the single-deck type, with poop, bridge, and forecastle, and has been specially designed with centre line bulkheads for carrying bulk cargo, is 340 ft. in length, 43 ft. 3 in. in breadth moulded, and of about 5,800 tons carrying capacity in five cargo holds and the poop and bridge spaces. The vessel is the fourth vessel of her type, and the seventh built by the Ayrshire Dockyard Company for the same owners. The machinery will be supplied by Messrs. David Rowan and Co., Limited, Glasgow.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MOOREA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 18th AUGUST, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Bent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before 15th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th Aug., 1927. [5230]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th August, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Bent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 24th August, 1927, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 19th Aug., 1927. [5233]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENALDER."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to Bent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 6th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th Aug., 1927. [5236]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "ADOLF VON BAERER" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd August, 1927, will be subject to Bent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 19th August, 1927, at 10 A.M., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd August, 1927, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 15th Aug., 1927. [5231]

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S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 17th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 27th Sept.
S.S. "SACHSEN" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 15th Oct.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" (H.S.L.) ... due here on or about the 25th Oct.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

* M.V. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 27th Aug.
* S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 9th Sept.
* S.S. "ADOLF VON BAERER" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
* S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 1st Oct.
* S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 22nd Oct.
* S.S. "HESSEN" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 1st Nov.
* S.S. "SACHSEN" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 15th Nov.

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TJITAROEM	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	31st	AMOI, SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	31st	BATAVIA
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	8th Sept.	SHANGHAI
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	8th	BATAVIA
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	14th	AMOI & N. CHINA
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	14th	MAKASSAR & JAVA
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	22nd	SHANGHAI
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	22nd	BATAVIA
TJIKABANG	BATAVIA	23rd Aug.	29th	AMOI & N. CHINA

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[4996]

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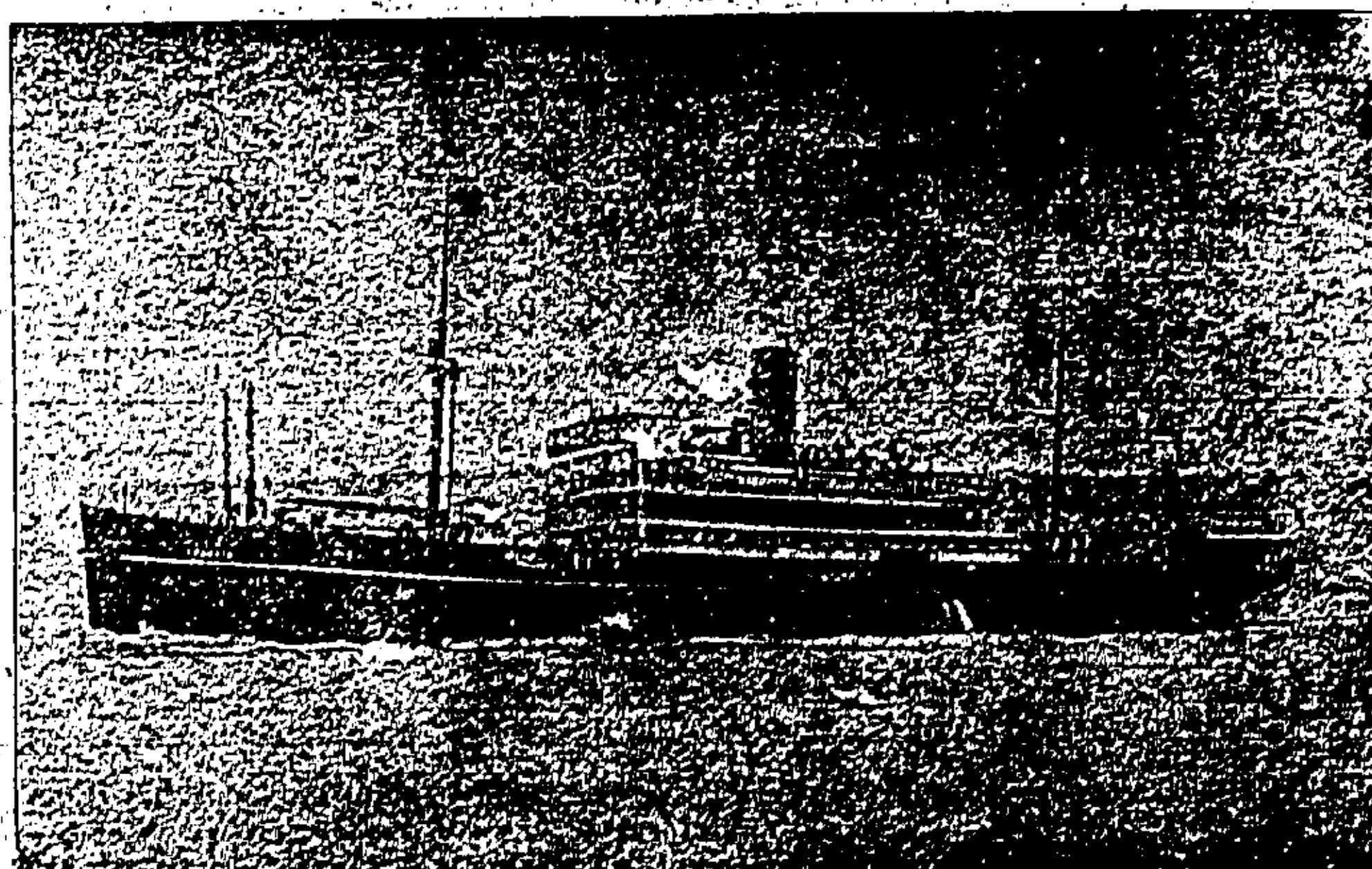
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S.S. "GLAUCUS"	Via Suez Canal	24th September
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY"	Via Suez Canal	9th October
S.S. "TESSUS"	Via Suez Canal	23rd October
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	6th November

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M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 23rd August, 1927

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 13th September, 1927

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ATHOS II ... A	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	27th Sept.
ANGERS ... A	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
DARTAGNAN ... A	9th Sept.	11th Oct.	8th Nov.
GAL. METZINGER ... A			

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 19th.

Huach Cheng, Chinese str., 1,623 tons, Capt. B. Schriber, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on August 11th, with 3,350 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. A32.—Yuen Shing Fat.

Maud, Norwegian str., 1,331 tons, Capt. L. H. Stranger, from Keelung, which port she left on August 16th, with 3,074 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. C49.—Thoresen & Co.

Mentor, British str., 4,773 tons, Capt. A. L. Davis, from Singapore, which port she left on August 14th, lying at Taitoko Dock.—D. & S.

Tatsumi Maru, Japanese str., 4,350 tons, Capt. K. Satow, from Osaka and Manila. The latter port she left on August 17th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

August 21st.

Hakodate Maru, Japanese str., 3,353 tons, from Singapore, which port she left on August 14th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 300 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Ling Nam, British str., 3,975 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Singapore and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Lee Fat S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 20th.

Glenapp, for Shanghai.

August 21st.

Haihung, for Swatow.

Ling Nam, for Swatow.

Scale, for Swatow.

Tak Hing, for Autau.

Tenyo Maru, for Shanghai.

TRAWLING IN MALAYA.

MR. MAXWELL'S VIEWS ON DEEP SEA WORK.

Mr. Charles Maxwell, whose knowledge of Malayan fishes and fisheries, both riverine and marine, is certainly second to none, writes to the *Straits Echo* contesting the opinion expressed by Mr. R. J. B. Clayton, in an interview recently with a representative of the *Straits Times*, that deep-sea trawling in Malayan waters would never be a commercial proposition.

Premising that the Government's experimental vessel, the *Tongkol*, has not yet fished in depths over 30 fathoms, Mr. Maxwell suggests that the deep sea "holes" around our coasts, possibly the most prolific of all grounds, have yet to be explored.

He adds: "The North Sea is comparatively shallow but deep-sea fishing near the 200 fathom mark has been successfully carried out off Iceland and I have been on a trawler fishing in over 100 fathoms off the coast of New South Wales and Victoria; where we filled our fish-hold in 24 hours.

Go Into Deep Water.

"There are grounds up to 100 fathoms within easy steaming distance of Penang and I hope that the *Tongkol*, instead of spending a dollar to get 50 cents in shallow water, will bust the vote in making a real scientific survey beyond the 60 fathom mark. These seas are part of the Indo-Australian region and many of our fish are found in Australian waters.

Gurnard and Red Mullet.

"Gurnard (Trigidae) are first-class fish unknown in Malaya." In Australia they were practically unknown and absolutely unknown in the fish markets until the advent of the steam trawlers which took them by the ton in deep water.

"They are gregarious fish which congregate in large shoals on the bottom in deep waters. Some five or six years ago, the Ceylon Fishery report gave data regarding trawling in shallow water on the pearl banks but on two occasions the trawl went down to depth and on each occasion gurnard were caught. Another fish which might be found in shoals in deep water is the Red Mullet.

Mr. Maxwell concludes by emphasizing the necessity for scientific research in collaboration with the *Tongkol*, expeditions. Coming from such an authority, an assertion of this kind merits immediate investigation since, again to quote Mr. Maxwell, "if the *Tongkol* does not contain a laboratory and carry a scientific officer to record and tabulate the results of every haul, every dollar spent is wasted from a scientific point of view notwithstanding the 50-cents return from the market."—*Straits Times*.



The Lure of the Sea

There is a real thrill to sailing on a President Liner! These giant ships possess a personality that is pleasing and inviting. You become conscious of feeling right at home. Your voyage is sure to be a pleasant one.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift and powerful. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting. All state-rooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—not berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and shower in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners. The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining. The decks are spacious. The Glass-covered Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances, everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners. The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES	To SEATTLE and VICTORIA
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu	The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
Pres. McKinley ... Tues. Aug. 30th	Pres. Taft ... Wed. Aug. 24th, 6 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln ... Tues. Sept. 13th	Pres. Jefferson ... Wed. Sept. 7th
Pres. Cleveland ... Tues. Sept. 27th	Pres. Grant ... Wed. Sept. 21st
Pres. Pierce ... Tues. Oct. 11th	Pres. Madison ... Wed. Oct. 5th

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Suez, Colon, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.	Pres. Wilson, Tues., Oct. 11th, 6 a.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Tues. Aug. 30th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Van Buren ... Oct. 23th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison ... Tues. Sept. 13th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes ... Tues. Nov. 8th, 5 a.m.
Pres. Monroe ... Tues. Sept. 27th, 8 a.m.	
To MANILA	Pres. Lincoln ... Sept. 5th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Aug. 30th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Harrison ... Sept. 13th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Jefferson ... Aug. 30th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Grant ... Sept. 13th, 5 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information Apply to

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795
Cable Address "Dollar"

Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line

C.P.R. ORDERS TWO NEW LINERS.

CONTRACT PLACED WITH JOHN BROWN & CO., CLYDEBANK.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific has ordered two 19,000-ton passenger liners from John Brown & Co., of Clydebank, only preceded by about a week the redelivery from the Fairfield Shipyard of the *Empress of Australia* which has undergone one of the most extensive refits ever done to a ship of this character. Originally built in Germany as the *Tirpitz* for the South American service she was fitted as an experiment, with turbines with the Pottinger hydraulic transmission gear and water tube boilers. The whole of this machinery installation has been moved and in its place a single reduction geared turbine and the ordinary Scotch cylindrical boilers have been installed.

The work was completed in time for the vessel to take her sailing on June 25th in the Southampton-St. Lawrence service instead of the Vancouver, Japan and China service on which the Canadian Pacific placed her when it acquired her under the treaty. This change, therefore, in conjunction with the *Empress of Scotland* and *Empress of France*, enables the Canadian Pacific to run from the Hampshire port a "Big Three" which is the desideratum of all the trans-Atlantic shipping lines and which is why the White Star Line feels the need of a third mammoth to run with the *Olympic* and *Majestic* and the *Cunard* would like one to match the *Aquitania* and the *Berengaria*. The Canadian Pacific is, moreover, developing its intermediate or "M" type services and with the two Clydebank orders, recently placed, has no fewer than four of that class building, three at Clydebank and one by William Beardmore and Co., Dalmuir. It also has four cargo ships building and a smaller passenger ship for its Seattle run. This ambitious programme presages considerable activity in the fairly near future, and with the changes which have taken place on the Canadian route during the last few months will intensify the competition unless the trade expands in a direction which, at the moment, seems unlikely.

CHINESE RIOT ON A LINER.

How eighty-five infuriated Chinese coolies, armed with knives, razors, iron bars, and monkey wrenches, stormed down the gangway of a liner in New York, attacked everyone in their way, and charged ashore in defiance of the immigration authorities was related when the Holland-America liner *Rotterdam* arrived at Plymouth with 100 tourists from New York.

There was a strike at Rotterdam when the liner was due to leave that port for America and the firemen were replaced by Chinese. When the liner reached New York the immigration authorities emphasized the heavy penalties which would be imposed if any of them landed, and no shore leave to Chinese was allowed.

Mutinous words led to mutinous action, and armed with knives, razors, capstan bars and wrenches the Chinese firemen broke away from the ship, attacked the ship watchman, and escaped.

Armed police fired in the air and forced about twenty to return to the ship and rounded up about forty more in motor-cars. Several, however, escaped, and when the liner was due to leave for Europe a scratch crew of firemen had to be signed on at higher pay and guaranteed return passages.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Monday, 22nd Aug. at Noon
CANTON	"YATSRING" Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 1 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" Saturday, 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSRING" Sunday, 28th Aug. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG" Sunday, 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" Monday, 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"LAISANG" Friday, 9th Sept. at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215. [8]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	(via Oran)	24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENABBY"	(via Oran)	21st September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	(via Oran)	19th October
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE"	(via Oran)	22nd November

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	Due Hong Kong, 7th September
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE"	18th September
Motor Vessel "GLENABBY"	25th September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	19th October
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE"	27th October

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class	273. 4s. Od.
Intermediate class	248. 2s. Od.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR HONG KONG, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
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S.S. "GOTHA"	30th August, 1927.	30th August, 1927.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	27th Sept.	24th Sept.
S.S. "COBLENZ"	24th Oct.	22nd Oct.
S.S. "FULDA"		19th Nov.

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
S.S. "ROLAND" ... on or about 8th October, 1927
S.S. "SCHLESSEN" ... on or about 8th November, 1927
† Calling at Marseilles besides the usual ports.
† Calling at Tripoli and Marseilles besides the usual ports.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
S.S. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.

Telephone C. 4557, 4, Queen's Building, Chester Road. HONG KONG. [20]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN

HAIYANG	Tuesday, the 23rd August, at 1 p.m.
HAICHONG	Thursday, the 25th August, at 1 p.m.

* Calling at Swatow for Passengers only. † For Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port. For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

SAILINGS 1927.

STRAINS.	H. Kong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 3	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Dec. 1
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	Feb. 13

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPERESS OF CANADA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" and "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12
Sept. 20	Sept. 21	EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." [15]

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES:
2120, 2113, 2110, 2102, 233; via SAN FRANCISCO,
OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, MANILA AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug., at Noon
KOROA MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept., at 10 a.m.
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept., at 10 a.m.
*Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st S. J.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
MURORAN MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
OALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LIMA MARU ... Sunday, 9th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MOJI MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Friday, 2nd September

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). [7]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. ON BATAVIA).

THE MOTOR VESSEL

"CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on 1st September.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1574. YONG BUILDING, MARKET ROAD. [12]

Shipping News

Week-End Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

NOT MANY SHIPS ARRIVE.

DECREASE IN FREIGHTS.

There was a decrease in freights over the week-end, although they were not quite so low as might have been expected, considering how few vessels arrived, in consequence of the typhoon. There were one or two large consignments of coal, and a certain amount of general cargo.

The total freight brought into Hong Kong for the period ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday was 12,559 tons, of which three British steamers contributed 6,684 tons, 4,000 tons consisting of coal, and 2,300 tons of general cargo, of which a Norwegian freighter brought 5,875 tons, of which a Norwegian freighter had 3,074 tons of coal on board, and another ship 2,900 tons of general cargo.

Through freights totalled 11,802 tons, with British vessels contributing 7,803 tons, 3,000 tons being in one, 3,800 tons in another, and 1,043 tons in a third. One vessel of another flag had 3,309 tons on board (general).

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures were as under for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	6
French	1	0
Norwegian	1	0
Japanese	1	3
Chinese	1	0
Total	9	9

Cargo Carriers.

The cargo carriers were as under:—

Shantung (British) from Canton, with 250 tons of general for other ports.

Berwick (British) from Sabang, with 4,000 tons of coal for Hong Kong and 3,000 tons for other ports.

Mentor (British) from Singapore, in ballast.

Hong Sang (British) from Swatow, with 384 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 1,043 tons for other ports.

Glenapp (British) from Singapore, with 4,300 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,600 tons for other ports.

Tonkin (French) from Haiphong, with 500 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

Maud (Norwegian) from Keelung, with 3,074 tons of coal for Hong Kong.

Tatsumi Maru (Japanese) from Manila, with 101 tons of general for Hong Kong and 3,309 tons for other ports.

Tai Fook Sing (Chinese) from Saigon, with 2,200 tons for Hong Kong.

Yesterdays Returns.
Yesterday's return showed only two arrivals, both of foreign flags. The total freight for this port was 7,307 tons. The arrivals were 1 Japanese and 1 Chinese, and departures, numbering seven, were one Japanese, four British, one Chinese and one Italian.

(Continued on next Column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

VERY FEW ARRIVALS.

DUE TO THE TYPHOON.

[ST LONGSHOREMAN.]

The presence of the typhoon was very clearly indicated in the shipping returns during the week-end. The harbour as far as it could be seen; of course, bore a deserted appearance throughout Saturday with only a few merchant vessels at typhoon moorings, the other ships being either at Kowloon Bay, or had put to sea. Among the ships at typhoon moorings was the big liner of the P. & O., the *Raeburn*. Most of the other vessels were warships, and C.N.C. steamers laid up. The "blow" has delayed many vessels in reaching port and the shipping returns of Saturday morning showed that for the previous twenty-four hours only eight ships had arrived, while those of yesterday morning recorded an entry of only two ships. The *President McKinley* and the Dutch *Frederik*, from Batavia, were among other vessels which have been delayed and it is expected that there will be others notified to-day.

In Dock.

The Blue Funnel liner *Mentor* docked at Taikoo for overhaul on arrival here on Friday, and she sails for New York, etc., to-morrow.

Dock Passengers.

Only 55 Asiatic dock-passengers were entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Harbour Department Tenders.

Tenders are being invited by the Harbour Department for repairs to the steam-launch *Stanley*, and will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office until noon on Friday, September 2nd.

Tenders are also invited for repairs to steam-launch *No. 4 Police*, and can be received up to the same time and date as above. Similarly tenders for repairs to *No. 1 Fire Float* are invited, under the same conditions. Full particulars of the requirements of tenders, etc., concerning the three above notices are given in the current *Government Gazette*.

Belcher Ridge.

Under authority by sub-section (18) of section 39 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, it is notified until further notice that no vessel shall pass the vicinity of Belcher Ridge or Rambler Shoal in Hong Kong Harbour at a greater speed than five knots. Vessels when passing are to give a wide berth to the dolphins erected at these places.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Macedonia*, from Hong Kong, arrived at Marseilles on August 19th at noon.

Cargo Carriers.

The cargo carriers were:—
Harunasan Maru (Japanese) from Miike, with 4,057 tons of coals for Hong Kong.
Hwah Cheng (Chinese) from Chinwangtao, with 3,250 tons of coal for this port.

BANK LINE LTD.
AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 8th SeptemberAUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-INDIAN LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th October

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.
SERVICERS TOBOSTON & NEW YORK AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st OctoberMAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOU" ... From Hong Kong ... 26th October

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Dbe, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:—

Telephone: Central 4791.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAV, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MALTA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MOREA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"NOVARA"	6,989	10th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th Sept.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	6,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	8,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	15th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	6,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	11,120	1st Nov.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	12,504	15th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"MANTUA"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	10,853	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	9,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

* Calls at Port Sudan.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, France, Spain, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,018	14th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Sept.	do.

* Calls at Rangoon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Oct.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Ceylon, Colombo, Tawee, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand.
Yamaguchi, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,333	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	6,985	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,114	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	10,946	24th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	9,005	29th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	10,853	10th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	9,155	24th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	6,155	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"MALWA"	6,985	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,114	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,114	25th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	9,005	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOREA"	9,155	14th Apr., 1928	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Passes measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon of the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

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AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKING"	10,953	8th Sept.	Loading about 8th September.
"DELHI"	10,953	15th Sept.	15th September.
"AGRA"	10,953	22nd Sept.	22nd September.
"SUMATRA"	10,953	29th Sept.	29th September.
"JAPAN"	10,953	6th Oct.	6th October.
"FORMOSA"	10,953	13th Oct.	13th October.

* FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SUMATRA"	10,953	24th Sept.	24th September.
"JAPAN"	10,953	1st Oct.	1st October.

For further particulars, apply to the Agents:—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. G. E. HUYGEN.
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